Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. VI. NO. 140 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

WHO ARE THE REAL WILLING HELPERS?

SEE BELOW.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to :

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

ISSUE OF

5½ per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at par in 1921.
5½ per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at par in 1923.
5½ per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at Rs. 103 in 1925.
5½ per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at Rs. 105 in 1928.

Applications for the above may be made on and after June 3rd through—

THE
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1859.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

INDIA BURMA CEYLON	STRAITS, MALAY STRAITS.	CHINA, JAPAN.
Bombay	Singapore	Shanghai
Calcutta	Penang	Canton
Madras	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Karachi	Ipoh	Hankow
Delhi	Klang	Peking
Amritsar	Serembam	Tientsin
Rangoon	Taiping	Yokohama
Tavoy	Hongkong	Kobe
Colombo		

JAVA & SUMATRA,	PHILIPPINES INDO-CHINA.	SIAM.
Batavia	Saigon	Cebu
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Iloile
Medan		

Manila. Bangkok, Puket

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.
The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
J. KEENAN,
Agent.
Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £382,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £382,500
Reserve Fund £350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

WHO ARE THE REAL HELPERS?

"The share of the Indian people in this war, from the beginning to the end, has always been GREATER than the share of the Indian Government in this war, and always MORE WILLING than the share of the Indian Government." —

Mr. Montagu in the House of Commons in the Mesopotamia Debate, July 1917.

FOR
"INDIAN GOVERNMENT"
READ
THE BUREAUCRACY.
But the Bureaucracy still keep the direction of all effort in their own incompetent and unwilling hands. Thus popular willingness is discouraged and stifled.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No 4.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

WE GUARANTEE
OUR GRAND RANGES OF
SILK AND EMBROIDERY
OUR SILK AND EMBROIDERY ARE USED ALL OVER INDIA
BY
(1) *Rajahs and Maharajas*
(2) *Ranis and Maharanis*
(3) *High Class Ladies and Gentlemen*
We are "cheap." Why? No middleman's profit,
AHMED E. ESAALI Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Wm. Chs. SMITH & Co.
(FROM LONDON.)
M. I. PAINTERS S. A. & LONDON.
Painters, Artistic Decorators and Contractors.
OIL AND COLOUR MERCHANTS.
PARAMOUNT OIL PAINTS, Manufactured by Wm. Chs. Smith & Co.
WORKS: Malad, B B & C. I. Railway.
OFFICE: Marine Street, Fort.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, FORT, Bombay.
BRANCH—CALCUTTA.
London Agents:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	7,00,00,050/
CALLED UP CAPITAL	70,00,005/

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASE AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and exchange business undertaken.
JAMES MACPHAIL,
Acting General Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD.
Manager.

RATES ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word half anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	.. Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly	.. „ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly	.. „ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	.. „ 3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy ..	.. ..	..TWO Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	..Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy ..	.. ..	..TWO Annas

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BOMBAY ALPHONSO MANGOES 10lbs. Basket Rs. 7 free of all charges. Order with cash or V. P. P. to DHOBLE & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 4541

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT have bought over 5,000 "EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS." What better test of efficiency and durability? Catalogue from CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort. i

MASTER-KEY SETS of 6 Padlocks, 2in. with 2 non-interchangeable keys to each padlock and 2 master-keys to fit all the 6. Rs. 23 per set. Similar sets 2½ in. Rs. 28/12 per set. We also make to order Brass and Galvd. Master-Key sets of any number of Padlocks.—R. H. PATUCK & Co., 265, Hornby Road.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Competent ACCOUNT CLERKS for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Apply with copy of testimonials stating terms to Box No. 398, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 158

WANTED—A GRADUATE strong in English and Sanskrit to teach a Matric Student in the morning. Apply Box No. 406, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 193

WANTED—A competent Mill LEDGER KEEPER for a local mill. Salary according to qualifications. Only experts need apply to Box No. 389, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 122

WANTED—Influential SHARE CANVASSER for distributing remaining few shares of Rs. 25 and Rs. 50 of the Commercial Ginning, Trading and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of Broach District. Permanent commission for short time. See personally or apply to POTNIS NAGARPAGA, Baroda. 161

STATE GENERAL HOSPITAL, BARODA.—WANTED—Four fully trained ANGLO-INDIAN CHARGE NURSES. Salary Rs. 100, p.m. to include messing subscription. Fully furnished quarters provided. Uniform allowance Rs. 20, p.a. Apply with references and copies of certificates to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT. 190

WANTED—A smart HINDU CLERK, must know Gujrati Pakka Nama. Preference given to those knowing good typewriting. Only those holding good certificates and recommendations need apply between 2 and 4 p.m. to SHETH NARSIDAS JEKISONDAS, above Treacher & Co., Corner of Medows Street. 187

WANTED—A young accomplished INDIAN LADY of a cheerful disposition and knowing music, knitting and embroidery and a little of drawing and painting as a COMPANION to the nieces of a Hindu nobleman in the South. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to NAGINDAS P. MEHTA, Bhasker Mansion, Lamington Road. 71

WANTED.

WANTED—LADY CANDIDATES desiring Harmonium instruction from a lady Harmonium teacher. Perfect knowledge in six months. Apply Box No. 405 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 186

WANTED—A pair of young WALER HORSES, 15 to 15.2 hands, Bay, brown or black. Must be sound and broken to harness. Apply stating lowest price to NAGINDAS P. MEHTA, Bhasker Mansion, Lamington Road. 72

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One 3½ H. P. Triumph 1915 model, 3 speed with lamp, horn, in very good condition, can be seen at N. D. PATEL & Co., Princess Street, Bombay, No. 2. 184

FOR SALE—A 3½ ton FIAT LORRY, in good condition, slightly used under owners' supervision. Apply Box No. 392, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 132

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—A GODOWN at Chinch Bunder Road. Apply to A. S. CURIMBHAI & Co., No. 5, Mumbadevi Road, Bombay. 70

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangement for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE
TO COMPETITORS.

ESSAYS for the COMMITTEE'S AGRICULTURAL COMPETITION must be received on or before June 15th, to be included in the 1918 Competition. 114

S. S. "BLOEMFONTEIN."
ARRIVED ON THE 11TH INSTANT.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO as per Bills of Lading. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & CO.)
Agents.
Home Street, Bombay. 188

WANTED.

EARLY in June, a FIRST INSTRUCTOR in Government Civil Engineering School Hyderabad, competent to take the U S Class (of Roorkee Standard) in nearly all the subjects on a salary of O. S. Rs. 125 to 200 (B G Rs. 100 equal to O. S. Rs. 116 approximately).

The applicant must be a passed Assistant Engineer of U. Subordinate of some Government Engineering College preferably with some years' practical experience and with thorough knowledge of Urdu.

The appointment will be on probation for six months, but as the re-organisation of the institution is under contemplation, he can be entertained on a higher salary after its sanction by Government.

All applications with a statement of brief particulars as to age place and date of birth, places of training, examinations passed, previous services, salaries, etc., together with copies of testimonials should reach the DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION on or before June 22nd, 1918. Those in service should apply through their immediate officers.

ASSTT. DIRECTOR OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions,
189 Hyderabad Deccan.

NOTICE.

1. SEALED TENDERS for the supply of the stores required for the Coast Lights and Boats, under the Control of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise, Bombay, for the period from 1st July, 1918, to 31st May, 1919, are invited and will be received by the undersigned at his office at Sewree upto 4 p.m. (Standard Time) on 24th June, 1918.

2. Information as to the approximate quantity and description of the stores can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Sewree Godown, Sewree, at any time between 12 noon and 4 p.m. on any day except Sundays and Holidays.

3. The packets containing the tenders should be legibly marked on the outside "Tender for Stores" and must be accompanied by an earnest deposit of Rs. 100 and by samples of the principal articles of stores both of which will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers.

4. Offers must be for the whole supply and not for portions only. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

5. All tenders will be opened by the undersigned and the successful tenderer will be required to deposit a further sum of Rs. 400 within seven days from the date on which the acceptance of the tender is intimated to him and to execute an agreement on a stamped paper of proper value at his own cost. In case of failure, he shall forfeit his deposit of Rs. 100.

J. P. D'ARCY,
Superintendent of Lights,
Bombay.
Sewree, 10th June, 1918.
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LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai REHMATBAI, widow of Haji Jakeria Haji Ahmed Patel has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Mr. HAJI ESMAIL MAHOMED. All persons having any interest or claim of whatsoever kind or nature in or to the said property, are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, attorneys for the purchaser, at their office in Mercantile Bank Building, 52, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. In default, the sale will be completed without reference to the interests or claims, if any, of which no notice shall have been so received, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of land of the cuit and ground rent tenure admeasuring 505 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages, buildings, and structures standing thereon, situate at King Lane in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 475, New Nos. 5568, 5570 and 5571, Old Survey No. F and G/1169 and New Survey No. 8835/36 and Municipal A Ward Nos. 2593/94 Street Nos. 7, 9, 11, and 13 and bounded on the East by the property of Morarji Goculdas on the West by the property of the Soorti Washermen's Panchayet, on the North by the property of Panchodji Raghnathji and on the South by the said King lane.

Dated this 11th day of June, 1918.
PAYNE & Co.,
183 Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. FRAMROZ PESTONJI CANTINWALLA has contracted to sell the undermentioned leasehold property to our client free from all incumbrances.

All persons having claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charges, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land of the Bombay Improvement Trust being Plot No. 70, Gamdevi Estate, together with the messuages tenements buildings and houses standing thereon, situate on the South-West side of Laburnum Road in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 826 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North-East by Laburnum Road, on the North-West by Plot No. 71, Gamdevi Estate agreed to be leased by the Improvement Trust to Dattaram Vinayak Mulgaoker, on the South-West by Plot No. 69 of the said Estate agreed to be leased by the Improvement Trust to Hormusji Maneckji Mehta and on the South-West by the land of the Improvement Trust laid out as a service passage and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under portion of New Survey No. 7335 and by the Municipality under D Ward No. 2883 (a)/23 and Street No. 3 and which premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1918.
MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 196

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the BANK of INDIA LTD., has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having any claims against or upon the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, possession, purchase, exchange, gift, trust, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to forthwith make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, otherwise all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without reference thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of leasehold land together with the buildings standing thereon, situate at Malabar Hill, on the South and East sides of Narayen Dabholkar Road within the Town and Island and Registered Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement eleven thousand eight hundred and ninety-six square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North partly by Narayen Dabholkar Road and partly by a piece of land bearing New Survey No. 7228, being other property also contracted to be sold by the Bank of India to the purchasers, on or towards the South partly by the property of Government bearing New Survey Nos. 1/7226 and 2A/7224 and partly by property bearing New Survey No. 2/7224 in the occupation of Krishnalal Nanabhai and on or towards the East partly by property bearing New Survey No. 3B/7224 in the occupation of Dolatram Jamietram partly by property bearing New Survey No. 3A/7224 in the occupation of Manubhai Nanabhai and partly by other property in the occupation of the Vendors bearing New Survey No. 2/7227 and on or towards the West partly by Narayen Dabholkar Road and partly by the said property contracted to be sold by the said Bank of India to the purchasers and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old Nos. 89 and 87, New Nos. 16409 and A/16407, Old Survey Nos. 4/29 and 2/29 and New Survey Nos. 1/7227 and part of 3/7227 and are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 3328, 3329, 3334, 3333 and 3335, Street Nos. 24-1-18-18A 6-16 and 20 to 22 and which premises jointly with the other premises contracted to be sold by the said Bank of India to the purchasers are shown by the latest Municipal Transfer Certificate under Ward Nos. 3329, 3330, 3331, 3332, 3333, 3334½, 3335 and 3338 and Street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 16, 18, 18A, 20 to 22 and 24.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1918.
ARDESHIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.,
192 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the BANK of INDIA LTD., has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having any claims against or upon the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, possession, purchase, exchange, gift, trust, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to forthwith make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, otherwise all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without reference thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of leasehold land together with the buildings standing thereon, situate at Malabar Hill, on the South and East sides of Narayen Dabholkar Road within the Town and Island and Registered Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the South and East by leasehold land bearing New Survey No. 1/7227 and part of New Survey No. 3/7227 being another property contracted to be sold by the Bank of India to the purchasers and on or towards the North and West by Narayen Dabholkar Road aforesaid and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay, under Collector's Old No. 87, New No. 16407, Old Survey No. 2/29 and New Survey No. 7228 and part of New Survey No. 3/7227 and are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3335, Street Nos. 20 to 22 and which premises jointly with the other said premises contracted to be sold by the said Bank of India to the purchasers are shown by the latest Municipal transfer certificate under Ward Nos. 3329, 3330, 3331, 3332, 3333, 3334½, 3335 and 3328 and Street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 16, 18, 18A, 20 to 22 and 24.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1918.
ARDESHIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.,
191 Purchasers' Attorneys.

MESSRS. SAJAN & COMPANY
Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

An Ideal dwelling is one built on latest Sanitary principles. Tiles and Marbles are the only requirements.
Revised Catalogue sent Post Free to those interested.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ANANDRAO GANPATRAO, VINAIKRAO GANPATRAO, KRISHNARAO GANPATRAO, SHAMRAO GANPATRAO, RAMRAO GANPATRAO and BABUJI GANPATRAO have contracted with our clients for the absolute sale to them free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those two pieces or parcels of land or ground the first of Pension and Tax tenure and second of Quit and Ground Rent tenure the first containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty-one square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 365 and 1142 and 1143, Collector's New Nos. 2243 and 6869 and 6870, Old Survey No. 10/1214 and New Survey Nos. 3/38 and 38 and 51, the second containing by admeasurement four hundred and forty-one square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 1142 and 1143, Collector's New Nos. 6869 and 6870, Old Survey Nos. 1199 and 1200 and New Survey Nos. 4/38 and 51 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its C Ward under Ward Nos. 2800 and 2801 and Street Nos. 300 to 308 and with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Princess Street, within the Town and Island of Bombay and in the Registration District of Bombay; bounded on or towards the North by the Princess Street, on or towards the South partly by the properties secondly and thirdly hereinafter described partly by the property of Laxuman Govind and by a gully opening on the Colebhat Wady Lane, on or towards the East by the property of Balji Bapooji Moroji and others and on or towards the West by the property of Soonder Atmaram Wasudevji and others and also all that piece or parcel of Fazendari vacant land or ground the Fazandar thereof is Khatizabai, widow of Ebrahim Sahib Hydali situate, lying and being at Colebhat Wadi in the Town and Island of Bombay and in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eighty-three squares yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 38 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its C Ward under Ward Nos. 2506 and Street No. 21 and bounded on or towards the North by the property firstly hereinbefore described, on or towards the South by the said Colebhat Wadi, on or towards the East by the property of Balji Bapooji Moroji and on or towards the West by the property of Laxuman Gowria. And also all that piece or parcel of Fazendari vacant land or ground the Fazendar whereof is Khatizabai, widow of Ebrahim Saheb Hydadaj situate, lying and being at Colebhat Wadi in the Town and Island of Bombay and in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-six yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Survey No. 38 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its C Ward under Ward No. 2508 and Street No. 23 and bounded on or towards the North by the property firstly hereinbefore described, on or towards the South by the Colebhat Wadi, on or towards the East by a lane and beyond that the property of Laxuman Gowria and on or towards the West by the property of Sunder Atmaram and others.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1918.
BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
195 Purchasers' Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES OF TANJIB

On MONDAY, the 17th June, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22 Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Elias Nahom Saleh of Abdul Rehman Street:—

5 Bales Tanjib No. 360 each containing 300 pieces.

5 Bales Tanjib No. 351 each containing 300 pieces.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT PIECES OF LANDS AT DADAR AND BORIVLI.

Under instruction from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Keroba Kashinath Bhatker, the Plaintiff in Suit No. 180 of 1917 (K. K. Bhatker vs. V. P. Bhatker and others), and pursuant to the decree dated 10th December, 1917, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 15th June, 1918, sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises at Dadar the following vacant pieces of land:—

All that piece or parcel of Mahim Pension and Tax land or Oart called Dunkhimkhan with a dwelling hut on a portion thereof situate at Dadar outside the Fort of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 709 and 331, New No. 4657, Old Survey No. 1-383 and New Survey No. 1-1458, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward G, No. 3208 (1), and (3), and Street No. 672 and 672B, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one thousand five hundred and thirty-three and half square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the West by the property of Rukhmabai wife of Pandurang Narayen Athavle, on or towards the East by the property of Nassu Jagannath and others, on or towards the North by the public passage, and on or towards the South by the property of Ramchandra Krishnaji.

The undermentioned Borivli land will be sold on the same day, on the abovementioned Dadar premises.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at Datt Pada Borivli in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement 900 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—On the North by plot allotted for well and general use, on the East by the property of Damodar Sadashiv, on the West by public passage and on the South by the property of Gopinath Dadoba and another.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors at Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF FLY NO. 6 AND OILY FLY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Cresent Mills, Furguson Road, Parel, by order of the Crescent Mills Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of Messrs. Moorji Lakhamsey and Co.:—

Fly No. 6 about 26 candy.
Oily Fly about 8 candy.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 13th June, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

SALE OF 13 BALES WHITE TANJIBS AND WHITE SHIRTINGS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of June, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Sale Room, the following:—

By order of Mr. E. E. Elisha Sassoon and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyers, Messrs. The International Stores:—

3 bales each 300 pieces Sassoon's White Tanjibs, No. 360.
Ex. S. S. Mahanada.

2 bales each 300 pieces Sassoon's White Tanjibs, No. 360 ex. S. S. City of Madras.

On account and at the risk of Mr. J. H. Mouallim.

5 bales each 100 pieces Sassoon's White Shirtings, No. 300 ex. s. s. Castalia.

3 bales each 100 pieces Sassoon's White Shirtings No. 170 of delivery contract.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th June, 1918.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay, and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the undermentioned deceased persons, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 24th day of June, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, the following:—

(1) Re:—Estate of the late Mr. R. K. Waite:—
Trunks, trouser press, boots and shoes, camp cot, wearing apparels, golf sticks, portmanteau etc.

(2) Re:—Estate of the late Mr. Braz Gonsalves:—
Cinematograph machine with stand and 9 films.

(3) Re:—Major M. J. Sweetman:—
Tin box, leather box, wearing apparels, etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th June, 1918.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52, Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 96 BAGS BROWN JAVA SUGAR.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th June, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction by order of Seth Abdul Ajij Haji Taiyab at his shop in Khand Bazar and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Memon Ali Haji Dada.

96 bags Brown Java Sugar Marked C. J.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above is on view in the Vendor's godown at Argyle Road near the Post Office.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th June, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
LAST PERFORMANCES OF
THE BANDMAN OPERA Co.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

To-night Thursday and Friday
June 13th and 14th

For the first time in India
The most stupendous production ever attempted by the Bandman Opera Co.
The intensely Dramatic Musical Play in Three Acts and Eleven Scenes.

"CHU CHIN CHOW"

Now Crowding His Majesty's Theatre, London.
NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES
and Augmented Orchestra

SPECIAL NOTICE:—As the action of the play commences immediately on the rise of the curtain all Patrons are earnestly requested to be in their seats by 9-30 p.m. sharp.

Saturday, June 15th
BOMBAY'S FAVOURITE MUSICAL COMEDY
"To-night's the Night"
Sunday 16th June at 5-30 p.m.
HALF PRICE MATINEE
"CHOCOLATE SOLDIER"

PRICES AS USUAL.

Plan at Rose & Co., after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

The Booking Plan for next Sunday's Matinee, June 16th, now open.

AMUSEMENTS.

GALA NIGHT!
AND
NEW ARTISTE
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
At GAIETY THEATRE At
6-30 To-night 10-0
6-30 To-night 10-0
6-30 To-night 10-0
THE GAIETY REVUE Co.
presents
A DOUBLE ATTRACTION
Introducing
MISS
EILEEN GRACE
EILEEN GRACE
EILEEN GRACE
EILEEN GRACE
(FROM THE LONDON PAVILION)
The Pretty Soubrette
WITH A VOICE
AND
—CLASSICAL DANCER—
Presenting the
GRECIAN STATUE DANCE
ALSO
SELECT SONGS
From her extensive Repertoire
In addition
NORAH MOORE
In a budget of Popular Songs
CH. MORRIS
Inimitable Comedian
LAURA DIAMOND
The Versatile Singer of Sweet Songs
and
THE GAIETY CO.
In a Funny Musical Comedy Sketch
The Actress.
Preceded by
A POWERFUL DRAMA.

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m
Mlle. ROBINNE
Mlle. ROBINNE
of
Comedies Francaise fame
in
"THE LABYRINTH"
"THE LABYRINTH"
A Drama of domestic life in
which appears
A CLEVER CHILD ARTISTE.
PATHE'S WEEKLY BUDGET.

EXCELSIOR
Daily at 6-30 p. m.
THE FAMOUS PRETTY RUSSIAN ARTISTE
MLLE. NAPIERKOWSKA
MLLE NAPIERKOWSKA
in
"FLORA THE MODEL"
FRUITFUL CALIFORNIA
Scenic
CONQUEST OF THE POLE
A Fantastic Comedy.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT at 6-30 and 10

Mr. E. H. Du CASSE

THE CELEBRATED CINEMATOGRAPH ORGANISER

of Calcutta presents the Six-Reel Metro-Drama

"THE WHITE RAVEN"

for a second run, in response to numerous special requests.

Another success scored last night

The exciting story: a saloon singer's rise to fame and how she paid off her dead father's debt

featuring the Eminent Star

ETHEL BARRYMORE

Popular Prices:	Stalls One Rupee.	Box Seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for four Rs. 5.	Dress Circle 8 As. Balcony 4 As.	Gallery 2 As.

Mark the date—June 23rd

MISS GLADYS COOPER

IN

"MY LADY'S DRESS."

TWO DAYS TO YOUR CREDIT!

The second Instalment, this week, of the glorious super serial,

"THE FIGHTING TRAIL"

AT THE

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)

has created quite a sensation in Bombay.

The Programme changes on Saturday, so this is a timely intimation to you.

UNIVERSAL SCREEN

Magazine and a two-reel Comedy in the Programme.

POPULAR PRICES.

THREE SHOWS DAILY AT 7, 8-45 AND 10-30 P.M. (S. T.)

THE MAJESTIC

NEAR THE GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.

To-night at 7, 8 45 and 10-30

THE GREAT UNIVERSAL'S "RED FEATHER" PRODUCTION

THE BRONZE BRIDE

A powerful photoplay in five parts—full of

THRILLS—TEARS—SMILES

Featuring the idol of millions

EDDIE POLO

ALSO THE UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE AND A COMIC

NEXT WEEK

TREASON

A Powerful "Blue Bird" Photoplay of Love and Modern Warfare.

CREIGHTON HALE

IMPERIAL

"Always a Good Show."

LAMINGTON ROAD.

TO-NIGHT

MOLLIE KING

AND

CREIGHTON HALE

IN

"The Seven Pearls"

THE SERIAL SUPERB.

—PATHE

PATHE'S HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR

CHAPTER 16.

The arrival of the Hospital Trains from Mons Fall of Antwerp, etc.

PATHE'S GAZETTE.

MAX LINDER

IN

"MAX BETWEEN TWO FIRES"

Latest Comedy by this World Famous Actor

TIME:—7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m. Daily. Matinee Every Saturday and Sunday 5 p. m. Extra Show Sundays 3-30 p. m. POPULAR PRICES.

MORE THAN 2000 THEATRES

in every part of the world have screened the amazing chapter play

A LASS OF THE LUMBERLANDS

Millions of people have proclaimed it the greatest serial ever seen—bigger—better—more spectacular than any of the previous HELEN HOLMES productions.

There are more big scenes in single chapter of "A LASS OF THE LUMBERLANDS" than the average serial contains in its entire length. Daring Helen Holmes holds the audiences spell-bound by her recklessness. This phenomenal new chapter-play is delighting the most *blase* of theatre patrons.

DON'T MISS THE OPENING CHAPTERS TO-NIGHT

Also showing

SOCIAL PIRATES

A new series of complete Dramas featuring

MARIN SAIS

Episode No. 1

"THE LITTLE MONTE CARLO."

ELDORADO

CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD, NORTH

Shows nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-15

CRUSADE AGAINST CONSUMPTION.

POONA PATIENT'S SENSATIONAL TESTIMONY.

He is in third stage and writes May 31:—

"I have more physical exertion daily than most men. I get no fever at all, I sleep well and eat well, I have no peuritic pains, and no nasty fits of coughing. I feel quite strong and can do my work quite easily."

Too many patients to write big advertisement.

Permanent address—

REV. G. R. WALTERS,

M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LL.D.

LONAVLA.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/6. MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 10th.

			Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	..	2,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..	..	
" " Sales of East Indian	..	..	300
" " Imports	..	..	8,000
Mid. Americans spot trading value		..	21.53
Egyptian F.G.F. spot	..	..	28..2
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	..	July	26.90
	..	Oct.	24..0
	..	Jan.	23.65
New Orleans 10 a.m.	..	July	26.13
	..	Oct.	23.27

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 10th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
June	
July	21.58 + 9
Aug.	20.7 + 1
Sept.	19.73 - 24
Oct.	19.20 + 22

Old Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
June	20.48
June-July.	20.40 } +4

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 10th.

New Contracts:

Months	To-day's price
June	22.15
July	21 59 + 19
August	20 68 + 16
Sept.	19 71 ..
Oct.	19.41 + 23

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	20.48
June-July	20.40 } +4

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, June 10th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	29.05
July	28.70 } Unchgd.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 10th:

M.G. Bengal	Good	..	16.28
" "	Fully Good	..	16.93
" "	Fine	..	17.53
" No. 1 Oomra	Good	..	17.61
" " "	Fully Good	..	18.36
" " "	Fine	..	18.89
" Broach	Good	..	20 07
" "	Fully Good	..	20 92
" "	Fine	..	21 17
" Scinde	Good	..	16 17
" "	Fully Good	..	16 82
" "	Fine	..	17 42

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 8th:

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	6,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..	Nil
" " to Continent	..	Nil
Futures at New York July	..	26.03 + 27
" " Oct.	..	23.93 + 34
" " Jan.	..	23.3 + 36
Spot Cotton at New York	..	0 5 + 3
" " Orleans	..	30 38 Unc'gd.
Futures at New Orleans July	..	25.6 + 4
" " Oct.	..	23 03 + 36
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	8½
Demand Bills	..	4.75.35
Silver Commercial Bars	..	98½

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 8th:

Bar Silver Spot	..	43 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.		
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	..	3 9 16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	..	3 1 2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	..	4 1 4
" " " 6 "	..	4 5 8
Interest day to day loans	..	2 3 4
" 7 day market loans	..	3 1 4
Consols 2½%	..	56½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	..	47
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	..	64 Ex
Government Securities 3 %	..	55 Ex
Fx. On London at Paris France	..	27.15½

WAR LOANS.

London, June 8th

3½% 1925—1928	..	£87⅛
4½% 1925—1945	..	£99¼ } Unchgd.
5% New	..	£93⅛

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 8th.

WHEAT.

Wheat.—No change.

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed. Forezopore usual gold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed. Yellow Guzerat. 416 lbs ex-Ship Mar.-Apl Value	600
Tone of Rapeseed:—Firm.	
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton)	Nominal
Forla Rapeseed Value	600

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta, Value	595
Tone of Linseed:—Firm but inactive.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	..

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Nominal Value	16
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept Nominal Value	18/6

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-Aug. Sellers	3/1
Plantation First Latex Crepe July Value ..	2/1½
Tone:—Quiet.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

June 12.

This morning the nominal quotation for Fine Broach July was Rs. 694. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 694½ and gradually declined to Rs. 691, recovering later on to Rs. 692/13 and remaining at and about this price for some time. At Colaba the opening tone was steady and business was reported at Rs. 691 and Rs. 692, closing quotations being as under.

Ready cotton has been quiet but steady and the enquiry very moderate.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	July	..	Rs. 693
Good Sawginned Dharwar	June/July	..	" 686
" M. G. Ooompta	"	..	" 715
" " Westerns	"	..	" 698

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 12TH JUNE 1918.

Growths.	Super ne	Fine	F G	Gd	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals ..		575	53	495	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab		670	630		"
M.G. Muthia		685	655		"
Sawginned Dharwar				710	"
M.G. Westerns				720	"
M.G. Coompta ..				780	"
M.G. Bagalkot				715	"
M.G. Kadi Viramgam ..			725		"
M.G. Broach ..	658	688	628		"

*** RECEIPTS.**

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 11th June 1918.

Cotton	..	7,220 bales
Wheat	..	44,283 cwts
Linseed	..	9,681 "
Rape, &c.	..	97 "
Gingellyseed	..	170 "
Poppyseed	..	164 "
Groundnuts	..	873 "
Castorseed	..	6,153 "
Rice	..	39,933 "
Myrabolams	..	734 "
Cottonseed	..	1,701 "
Mowrasseed	..	Nil
Gram	..	12,419 "
Jowar	..	857 "
Jaize	..	Nil
Barley	..	7,189 "

*These now include arrivals by sea.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 12th June, 1918, at 6-30 p.m.

Growths	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.) ..	..	575	535	495	Ready
Scinde-Punjab .. (M.G.)	..	670	630	..	Ready
Limdi Dharangadhara (M.G.)	..	..	715	..	Ready
Broach (M.G.) ..	693	683	678	..	Ready
Kadi	..	..	720	..	Ready
Viramgam (M.G)	..	..	..	..	Ready
Mathia (M.G.) ..	..	685	656	..	Ready
Bagalkote Bijapore (M.G.) ..	..	..	..	720	Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	710	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	715	Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	..	
Compta (M.G.) ..	..	..	..	740	Ready
Antoli-Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	745	Ready

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, June 12th 1918—5-30 p.m.

		Basar forms Rs a p	Rail Delivery Rs a p
Wheat, White Delhi 76-80 ..	..	0 0 0	7 8 0
" Cawnpore 71-80	..	0 0 0	7 7 0
" Karachi Ranga	..	0 0 0	7 7 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	..	7 4 0	0 0 0
" Cawnpore	..	7 2 0	7 8 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	..	8 0 0	8 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	..	8 1 0	8 6 0
" Thin	..	7 10 0	8 0 0
Teelseed, White 85/95	..	74 0 0	.. ..
" Gajar 75/85	..	70 0 0	.. ..
" Gajar 50/50	..	65 0 0	.. ..
" Black	..	60 0 0	.. ..
Poppyseed White	..	8 8 0	.. ..
(Ground nut)	..	42 0 0	.. ..
Mowraseed	..	4 4 0	.. ..
Barley	..	3a 0 0	5 3 0
Castorseed	..	53 0 0	10 12 0
Forward:		Rs. as. p.	
Wheat Aug. Sept.	..	7 11 9	
Linseed Sep.	..	9 2 9	

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Bombay, June 12th 1918.

	Rate per lb.
Davids No. 10	13—12
Sirpurji No. 10	14—1
Shorrock No. 10	14— 9
Steward No. 10	14— 1
Light Horses No. 61	13— 3

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 12th 1918.

		Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	..	1 5 15/16
Demand	..	1 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 5m/s	..	1 8 7/8
Ex. Demand	..	213/8
American Dollars	..	2 6
Hongkong	..	216½
Shanghai	..	30/8
Japan	..	145
Singapore	..	155½

Market Quiet.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION

Bar Gold Rs. 31-6 0.
Sovereigns Rs. 15-1-0.
Silver Ready ex duty Rs. 103-2-0.
Silver 1st Settlement Rs. 103-2-0.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/5 31/32.
Bank Demand Draft 1/6 1/16.
3 Months' Sight Draft 1/6 7/16.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 216/8.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 303.
Bank Demand on France Fr. 203/4.
3 Months' Sight Franc Fr. 212.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 143/8.
60 days' Sight Japan Rs. 138/8.
Bank Demand on New York Rs. 279.
Bank Demand on Singapore Rs. 155 8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929 47 90.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 97-98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 90.
3½ per cent. Paper 64.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 75.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 75.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was fairly steady and a fair amount of business was done. There was a sensational rise in Madhowji Mill shares on account of speculative purchases.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,160, Swan 707/8, Standard 1 987/8 Simplex 957/8, Shapurji 140/4, Pearls 662/8, M. Petit 2,520, Madhowji 2,570, Luxmi Cotton 1,120, Kohinoor 1,555, Kasturchand 1,300, Ind. Malwa 347/8, Finlay 532/8 Fazulbhoy 8 7/8, Currimbhoy 395, Crescent 265, Century 482/8 Cen. India 2,000, Bv United 960, B. Dyeing 1 510, Advance 1,320, Tata O'd D. 1,252/8, Katni Def. 1 290, Katni Ord. 247/8 Ind. Cement 340, Alcocks 865, By. Burma 675, By. Tramway 372/8, Tata Hydro 1,240.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,160, Swan 715, Standard 2,005, Simplex 965, Pearls 665, M. Petit 2,550, Madhowji 2,575, Luxmi Cotton 1,840, Kohinoor 1,560, Fazulbhoy 960, Century 480, Dd. Dyeing 1,515, Advance 1,350, Tata Old D. 1,257/8, Katni Defd. 1,290, Katni Ord. 247/8, Ind. Cement 350, By. Burma 670, By. Telephone 200, By. Steam 315, Bombay Tramway 372/8, Tata Hydro 1,240.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., in their circular dated 18th April, 1918, write:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue shows an increase of £618,610 as compared with last week's return.

An estimate of the World's production for 1917 has been made by the "Statist." Assuming a reduction in the Russian output of £1,500,000, and that the output of Mexico and other countries, exclusive of the U. S. A. and the British Empire, is the same as in 1916, the grand total for 1917 is given as £87,983,150, as compared with £94,563,000 for 1916. The U. S. A. output shows a reduction of £1 638,400 and that of the British Commonwealth of £3 411,470.

The alteration shown by these details increases the proportion of the World's annual production for which the British Commonwealth is responsible to namely raises it from 62.9 per cent.—63.8 per cent. Both these percentages are based upon figures given by the same journal.

The Transvaal gold output for March 1918 amounted to £2,957,614 as compared with £3,293,963 for March 1917, and £2,802,477 for February 1918.

SILVER

Owing to the proposed legislation in the United States of America, involving possibly the stabilization of the silver quotation at that country at a high figure, the market here has developed considerable firmness.

The price advanced 3/4d. on the 15th and a further 1/4d. on the 16th instant.

Some improvement has taken place in the Shanghai Exchange but the quotation still keeps below the silver parity.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In Lakhs of Rupees.)

Notes in Circulation March 22, 10073; March 31, 9979; April 7, 9745.

Reserve in silver coin and bullion March 22, 1075; March 31, 1079; April 7, 1044.

Gold coin and bullion in India March 22, 2783; March 31, 2685; April 7, 2486

Gold out of India March 22, 67; March 31, 67; April 7, 67.

The stock in Shanghai on the 13th instant consisted of about 32,250,000 ounces in sycee and 14,770,000 dollars, as compared with about 31,000,000 ounces in sycee and 14,700,000 dollars on the 6th instant.

Quotations for bar silver per oz. std.

April 12, 46 1/4d. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

April 13 46 1/4d. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

April 15 47d. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

April 16, 47 1/4d. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

April 17, 47 1/4d. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

April 18, 47 1/4d. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average 46 875.

Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Bar Gold per oz. std. 77/9.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is one penny above that fixed a week ago.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(Incorporated in England)

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 8th June 1918.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 8th June 1918 ..	20,94,600	2,26,57,167
G.I.P. Rly	63,100	6,9 ,02
A.D.C. Rly	00	36,524
B.K. Rly	5,400	5 ,41
C.B. Rly		
Total ..	21,67,800	2,34,38,7 1
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 8th June 1917 .	22,89,190	2,07,1 ,419
G.I.P. Rly	61,8 9	6,7 ,0
A.D.C. Rly	4,677	36,916
B.K. Rly	7,9 5	38,977
C.B. Rly		
Total ..	21,43,5 1	2,17,81, 36
Inc. (G.I.P. Rly	—1,81,320	+19,1 ,748
or (A.D.C. Rly	+1,241	+1,2 ,78
Dec. (B.K. Rly	—177	—392
(C.B. Rly	—7,525	—4 5 9

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date Rs
Approximate Earnings for week ending 8th June 1918	21,000	1 80,413
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 9th June 1917 ..	13,371	1,13,745
Increase or Decrease	+7,629	+6 ,973

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date Rs
Approximate Earnings for week ending 8th June 1918	2,700	29,958
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 9th June 1917 .	2,380	26,681
Increase or Decrease	+320	3,277

Pachora Jamner Railway.

(Pachora Shendurni Section.)

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date Rs
Approximate Earnings for week ending 9th June 1918	800	7,158
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 8th June 1917 .	..	..
Increase or Decrease	..	..

Note—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st April 1918.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, June 12th

Total up-to-date

War Bonds	Rs.	1,800 0 ..	Rs. 2 90 0
Cash Certificates	"	542 8	" 21 661 4
Total ..		2, 42-8 ..	

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following are the returns for Tuesday the 11th instant.

PLAGUE CASES	Attacks.	Deaths
Mandvi	1	1
Khuleshwar	1	1
Tardeo	1	0
Byculla	1	0
Worli	1	1
Maratha Hospital	0	1
Total	5	4
SMALL-POX	4	1
CHOLERA	1	Nil

	1918	1917.	1916.
Total Mortality ..	95	70	62

SWADESHI ARTICLES AND THE CAPITALISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I fully endorse the views of Mr. Erulker expressed in your valued columns to-day. If Mr. Erulker will make enquiries in the management of other Swadeshi concerns and specially in the mills (as the councillors do to find out the ratio of Indian elements of highly paid officers in the Government and Railway departments) I am sure he will learn something more amazing. I am fully confident that he will see that the monies of the Indian shareholders are spent in patronising European firms, whose claims are always backed up by highly paid European officers (spinning, weaving and dyeing masters), while the Indian clerks who are entrusted with cotton and stores of lakhs of rupees are miserably paid. Sometimes head clerks are paid Rs. 60 and assistant managers Rs. 75. If the manager is a thick relative of an agent—say a son-in-law—then without the consideration of his abilities he is paid Rs. 125. Moreover, it will be found that one thing is universal amongst the agents, that is not to pay a pie for the goods they take away for their use from the mills. Cotton, cotton mattresses, iron, screws for the use of agent's motor cars, empty boxes, tins, twines and what not which are sent to the agents' residences—surely at the expenses (coolie charges) of the mills—though debited in the name of the agents, it is seldom that their charges are paid to the concerns. Is this not swallowing away the monies of the shareholders? There are so many other things worth recording, but for that defamation law—which Mr. Erulker knows fully well, being a barrister—I can't write at length.—Yours, etc.,

"JAV MARA SAHEB."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read with great interest the correspondence on "Capitalists and the Swadeshi Movement" appearing in to-day's issue of your popular paper.

I quite agree with Mr. Erulkar when he says that the employees "are ill paid and overworked." This is a statement with which I agree through personal experience.

I have been an honorary window-decorator for the Swadeshi Stores; and that work was done simply for the love of Swadeshism. But when I came to learn that the Swadeshi Co-operative Stores was only a money-making machine to fatten the pockets of the shareholders at the expense of the poor salesmen whose hard work alone could make such a dividend possible, I gave up the work in disgust.

A glance at the board of directors will show that it consists of men like Messrs. Bal Gangadhar Tilak and S. R. Bomanji with the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji as the Managing Director.

Would it not be better if these revered gentlemen could pay more attention to the proverb—"charity begins at home," and could turn their attention for a few moments to this matter and better the conditions of their poor employees?—Yours, etc.,

KALIANJI COOVERJI BHATIA.

Holichakla, June 7.

PROBLEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In commenting upon the Memorandum issued by the Railway Board on the question of State v. Company Management of the railways in India, your paper and a fairly large section of the public and the press had shown in no ambiguous terms that State-management was beneficial to the best interests of Indian trade and commerce.

The experience of Sir. Godfrey, the Coal Controller, is worth noting as it goes to emphasise further, a need for State-management. He is of opinion that the organisation of a scheme for coal control mainly depends upon the transportation facilities and great difficulties in getting supplies would have been met by utilising the rolling-stock of different railway systems and not merely by explaining away matters concerning shortage of wagons.

Under the present system of different managements the carrying capacity of railway systems is reduced by about one-third.

A State department, subject to public opinion (through the elected representative) will be a right kind of organisation to bring about the co-operation of different sections of railway systems.

Thereby transfer of spare rolling-stock can be effected, so also delays *en route* can be avoided and thus the wagons can be utilised to their fullest capacity.

Mr. Ghose in his note on the State v. Company Management has admitted that the existing rolling-stock on different railway systems was not economised, in spite of his being an advocate of Company Management.

It is therefore necessary to urge that Company Management be gradually replaced by State Management as the agreement periods with the companies expire, so as to avoid the difficulties in the working of some such schemes as the supply of coal.—Yours, etc.,

K. S. DESHPANDE.

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 11.

The Arabian Sea monsoon continues weak. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces and south-west Central Provinces, except in west and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Kashmir, Malabar and Mysore and south-east Madras. A few falls also occurred in north Madras coast.

The principal amounts are:—Mergui, Tavoy, Kyaukpyu two inches; Moulmein, Mandalay and Jessore one and a half; Barisal, Calcutta, Gaya two; Lucknow one; Allahabad three; Gopalpur two.

Forecast:—Diminution of rain in west of United Provinces.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 11th June 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.734 Inches
Temperature of Air	84.5 Degs
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.8 „
Dew Point	75.4 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.743 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	3.8 „
Maximum temperature of Air	89.1 „
Minimum do. do.	80.5 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	159 Miles
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inch.
Total fall during month	2.16 „
Do. do. year	14.79 „
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 12th June 1918	0.00 „

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	June	h.	m	ft.	in	June	h	m	ft	in
Wed.	12	m	1	5	26	12	m	7	1	16	0
			1	48a	28	9			8	5a	18	5
Thur	13	m	1	49	25	10	m	7	57	11	0
			2	23a	28	0			8	45a	18	8
Fri.	14	m	2	30	25	3	m	8	12	18	0
			2	57a	27	2			9	27a	18	11
Sat.	15	m	3	14	24	8	m	8	49	19	0
			3	32a	26	4			10	13a	19	1
Sun.	16	m	4	4	24	1	m	9	36	19	11
			4	8a	25	8			11	4a	19	2
Mon.	17	m	5	3	23	10	m	10	36	20	9
			4	48a	25	3						
Tues.	18	m	5	12	23	11	m	0	0	19	0
			5	36a	24	10			11	51a	21	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset
June 12 (Wednesday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 16m
„ 13 (Thursday)	6h 1m.	7h 16m.
„ 14 (Friday)	6h. 1m.	7h 17m
„ 15 (Saturday)	6h 1m.	7h 17m.
„ 16 (Sunday)	6h 1m.	7h 17m
17 (Monday)	6h 1m.	7h 17m.
18 (Tuesday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 18m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Last quarter	2d. 9h. 50.0m.	a m
New Moon	9d. 3h 32.7m	a.m.
First quarter	16d 6h 41.7m	p.m.
Full Moon	24d. 4h. 8.3m.	p.m

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 12th June, 1918, was 29.951 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 12th June 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal at a few stations. Day temperature is below the average in the submontane and the south-west Punjab, while night temperature is in slight excess in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the east; Allahabad has had 2.62in. and Cawnpore 1.02in. Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is above the average and temperature is in moderate or considerable defect except at Agra and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in slight excess lightly clouded. Humidity is n slight excess in upper Sind. Day temperature is below normal at Jacobabad and Jodhpur; night temperature is below the average in west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is locally below normal in Gujarat and Central India West. Day temperature is in defect in Cutch.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general except in the extreme western districts; Raipur reports 1.50in. of rain, Jubbulpore 0.57in., Hoshangabad 0.58in., Nagpur 0.39in. and Amraoti 0.26in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Temperature is locally below normal in the north and the east of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the south and are lightly clouded in the north where humidity is below normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the north Bombay Deccan and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is locally above the average; night temperature is in slight excess in east Hyderabad and locally in defect in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the east of the United Provinces and local in the Central Provinces and Malabar while a few showers are also reported from the south Madras coast. The Arabian sea monsoon continues weak

Local rainfall appears probable over the same area, and may extend into Hyderabad.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of June, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (11th June)	86.5	79.8	62	..	0	0
Jask	96.4	79.2	87	..	0	—0.07
Do. (th June)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (11th June)	105.7	94.8	36	..	0	—0 14
PUNJAB—						
Multan	104.9	84.5	61	..	0	—0.10
Rawalpindi	102.8	70.4	50	..	0.07	—0.30
Lahore	101.8	83.5	68	..	1.52	+1.34
Hissar	103.6	82.1	89	..	0.17	—0.20
Ambala	96.9	80.3	70	..	1.69	+1.41
Delhi	103.0	80 6	74	..	1.04	+0.62
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	102.6	83.7	62	..	0.00	+0.67
Mainpuri	92.5	77.3	79	0.07	0.89	+0.31
Jhansi	102.4	83.4	51	..	1.26	+0.99
Cawnpore	94.2	78.3	80	1.02	2.19	+1.74
Allahabad	87.8	76.3	86	2.62	6.89	+6.67
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	109.1	82.8	61	..	0	—0.04
Karachi	88.6	80.6	76	..	0	—0.11
Ajmer	98.4	81.0	61	..	0	—0.24
Jaipore	105 2	80.2	42	..	0	—0.26
Kotah	105.8	88.2	37	..	0	—0.58
Mount Abu	81.8	65.6	85	..	0.22	—0.16
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94.2	78.5	66	..	0	—0.28
Dwarka	88.3	81.1	75	..	0	—0.45
Veraval	85.3	81.4	78	..	0.06	—0.49
Rajkot	98.8	73.6	60	..	0	—0.41
Bhavnagar Para	101.8	77.8	81	..	0	—1.00
Surat	91.7	80.1	66	..	0.22	—0.72
Ahmedabad	102.8	79.1	56	..	0.30	—0.09
Deesa	101.5	78.2	64	..	0	—0.10
Neemuch	99.1	77.6	50	..	0.01	—1.37
Indore	98.1	76.8	70	..	0	—1.48
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	95.1	75.8	78	0.57	1.45	+1.02
Saugor	99.6	76.0	63	0.07	1.75	+1.49
Hoshangabad	102.7	75.0	78	0.58	1.69	+0.01
Khandwa	101.4	79.0	62	..	0	—1.08
Akola	102.0	79.3	69	..	0.67	—0.87
Amraoti	101.1	76.1	69	0.26	1.88	—0.08
Nagpur	101.4	75.9	61	0.39	3.32	+0.97
Chanda	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raipur	93.6	74.5	85	1.50	6.13	+4.83
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.1	80.6	75	..	2.33	—2.23
Ratnagiri	87.1	78.7	71	..	5.18	—2.24
Marmugao	87.0	..	83	..	3.38	—7.21
Karwar	87.9	77.8	91	0.04	2.89	—11.85
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	99.5	73.3	54	..	0	—1.93
Ahmednagar	95.0	67.2	60	..	0	—2.78
Poona	90.5	69.8	64	..	0.18	—1.82
Sholapur	97.8	73.0	55	..	0.60	—1.73
Bijapur	94.5	71.8	73	..	0.02	—1.73
Belgaum	85.7	64.3	85	..	0.44	—2.60
Aurangabad	96.5	71.5	62	..	0.24	—1.79
Nizamabad (Indur)	100.9	80.2	50	..	1.08	—0 10
Hyderabad	98 8	79.2	61	..	1.16	—0.67
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	85.6	73.5	88	0.45	8.56	—6.22
Calicut	86.3	76.3	90	..	3.61	—10.10
Cochin	85.7	74.7	75	0.23	5.98	—5 38
Colombo	86.2	78.3	84	0.15	0.51	—3.88
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	105.8	83.7	..	..	..	—1.75
Bellary	99.5	76.5	56	..	0.05	—0.96
Cuddapah	96.5	83.3	48	..	0.38	—0.82
Madras	101.2	81.9	55	..	0.17	—0.57
Bangalore	86.1	66.6	80	..	1.36	—0.30
Coimbatore	90.2	71.1	73	..	..	—0.65
Trichinopoly	98.2	77.7	61	..	0.79	+0.08
Negapatam	99.0	77.5	66	0.20	0.20	—0.23

THE TITANIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Recently there appeared in your columns an inquiry concerning the depth of the sea at the spot where the Titanic sank. In answer to this one of your correspondents has given the depth as 5 miles. This estimate, I would venture to think, is excessive. The greatest depth yet found in the Atlantic Ocean is 4,561 fathoms or about 5 1/5 miles near the Virgin Islands, and next to it is the depression 100 miles north of the Island of St. Thomas where the *Challenger* obtained a sounding of 3,875 fathoms or rather less than 4½ miles. But for these exceptional depths, the wider parts of this ocean have a depth ranging only from about 2 to 3½ miles. The position of the Titanic at the time of the disaster was, approximately, lat. 41.45N: long. 50.14W, and the depth of the sea in the surrounding region is about 2½ miles—possibly a trifle more, but, probably, considerably less, especially as in the neighbourhood of this area the waters begin shallowing till they reach the American shores. This leaves out of account the possible existence of submarine ridges and islands on one of which that ill-fated ship may have found its last resting place. But taking all the circumstances into consideration, I think a good estimate would be 2 miles.—Yours, etc.,

X.

Bombay, June 10, 1918.

RUSTOM RAO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Referring to the remarks of your correspondent, he seems to be under a wrong notion about the name. In fact Rustom Rao is no proper name adopted from the Parsees, but only a title. There were other titles also which appear to have a Persian origin and we come across titles like Sultan-Rao, Sultan-jee, Fatte-jung-bahadar. There may be several others which students of Maratha History like Mr. N. C. Kelker of Poona may be able to point out. These Sultan-Raos and others were holders of Jahagirs also. It may be of interest, however, to your correspondent, to know that recently Hindus have adopted names of females from the Parsees, which they consider more romantic.—Yours, etc.,

V. M. DUBHASHE.

Girgaum, 8th June, 1918.

PERSIAN PRISONERS OF WAR RELIEF FUND.

The following subscriptions have been received in the Persian Consulate, Bombay, for the Fund for the amelioration of the Persian Prisoners of War interned in India:—

H. E. Sir Dawood Khan, K.C.M.G., Persian Consul General in India Rs. 25; Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Persian Consul, Bombay Rs. 30; Aga Haji Mushir-ut-Tujjar Rs. 100; Aga Mahomed Jaffer Shustary Rs. 100; Aga Ali Nemee Rs. 50; Aga Sedehi Rs. 50; Haji Shaikh Mahomed Shustary Rs. 50; Mirza Mahomed Taki Afshar Rs. 30; Mirza Ahmed Shirazi Rs. 20; and Syed Murteza Kazerani Rs. 10; total Rs. 515.

The amount has been forwarded to Colonel A. H. Garrott Commandant Prisoners of War Camp Sumerpur, Rajputana, for equal distribution among the Persian Prisoners there.

Hope for the Hopeless!
SANTI OIL
TO BE USED EXTERNALLY
It speedily and permanently cures nervous debility, etc. No mark nor irritation. Absolutely safe and agreeably flavoured.
Correspondence strictly confidential.
Particulars Free.
THE HEALTH HOME, Samta, Bengal
Please mention this paper when writing to us

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Mrs. Besant's public lecture on "The Special Congress: Our Work Before and After", Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 14.

B.A. examination's results declared, 12-30 p.m.

Presentation of Meritorious Service Medals to R.I.M. men, Government Dockyard, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 15.

Salle Francaise. Prof. P. L. Charlier on "The French military writers and the war", 6-30.

Mails for Ibo, Chindi, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

SUNDAY, June 16.

Mails for Muscat, Jask, Bunder-Abbas, Dubai, Charbar, Passi and Bushire will be closed at the Bombay G. P. O. at 10-0 a.m. Registered lettars and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. on Saturday.

Agarkar Day celebration, Muzpherabad Hall, Grant Road, public meeting 5-30 p.m., cosmopolitan dinner 8 p.m

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-30 and 10-0.

Excelsior Theatre: The Bandman Opera Co.: At 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.

West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10-0

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road. 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road. 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 (S. T.).

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15 30	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	16 45
Gujarat Mail	8 25	21 0
Kathiawar 3rd class Express	7 40	21 20

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The new programme which will commence to-day at the above place of amusement promises to prove one of the very best attractions of the year, the principal item being the first appearance in India of that well known soubrette and classical dancer Miss Eileen Grace who hails with a big reputation from the Pavilion Theatre, London. Miss Eileen Grace is a fine singer, but she is better known for her ability as a classical dancer. To-night

MISS EILEEN GRACE.

The well-known dancer who is appearing at the Palace of Varieties to-night.

she will introduce for the first time in Bombay the Grecian Statue dance and will also appear in a musical comedy sketch entitled "The Actress" to be presented by the Gaiety Revue Company including Miss Norah Moore, Miss Laura Diamond and Mr. Ch. Morris, who will besides present select varieties. The above will be preceded by a powerful drama "Saved by a Sister's love".

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The Elementary Sanitary Class organized by the Bombay Sanitary Association will, if there be sufficient number of students, be held this year in the 2nd week of July next. All those wishing to join the Class should send in their applications to the Honorary Secretary of the Association, Municipal Offices, by the 24th instant. A nominal fee of Rs. 10 will be charged and the course of lectures will last for three or four months. Lectures are delivered in the evening after 5-45 p. m. (S. T.) twice a week. Certificates and prizes are given to candidates successful at the Examination.

STUDENTS' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The S. L. and S. Society was established in 1845 by the old Elphinstoneans. The Society opened girls' schools in 1848, three of which are doing the work of female education in Bombay for these 70 years. One of the schools is a full High School. Seven students appeared from this High School for this year's Matriculation examination, all of whom passed. Recently two High School scholarships were offered by Government for general competition, both of which have been won by girls of the Society's High School.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON RAILWAY PASSENGERS.

CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Manilal Tribhovandas, a merchant, charged Mr. B. G. Evans, with assault on the 26th May.

The prosecution case was that the complainant and two friends of his got into a single second-class compartment of four seats of the Matheran Steam Tramway. Just as the first bell rang the accused came with a European friend and a big dog. There was no room for all five of them. The complainant and his friends had some conversation about dog-boxes. They said between themselves that if there had been sufficient dogs there would have been dog-boxes. They had not addressed the accused. The accused sent for the station master to ask one of the occupants to get out of the compartment, and the station master asked one of them to get out. The complainant said that he had been in the compartment before the accused, and that he would not get out of it. The station master then went away. The accused, it was alleged, then gave some blows to Mr. Tapidas, shook him and put him out of the compartment. When the complainant asked the accused not to be so rough, he gave him some three or four blows on his face and nose. The accused seemed excited, and he then went out of the compartment. The station master was asked to get the accused's name, but he did not get it. The complainant was bleeding at the time. Three or four handkerchiefs were soiled with blood. Mr. A. R. Gadkari a pleader, and the station master at Neral tried to get the accused's name, but Evans refused; he said he would apologise; he was sorry for the hurt caused; it was all through excitement and that he would pay Rs. 10 as compensation. The complainant did not agree to this. The accused refused to give his name; he said a photograph had better be taken of him. Mr. Gadkari was asked to wire to Kalyan to get Police assistance, and a havaldar at Kalyan got the accused's name. The complainnt was examined by Dr. Marzban R. Kothawalla who gave him a certificate. The accused did not address the complainant personally about an apology.

NO CHANCE OF A SETTLEMENT.

At the outset the Magistrate asked Mr. Caroe who appeared for the defence whether there was any chance of the case being settled.

Mr. Caroe said there was no chance of the charge being refuted by an apology. The complaint had already been published in "The Chronicle" and he would have to proceed with the case.

The Magistrate asked Mr. Azad, (for the complainant) "who had got the information published," and Mr. Azad said the complainant had no knowledge if it.

In reply to Mr. Caroe the complainant said there was no bag or hat or box on the seat. He was not asked by the accused whether they were all going down. The complainant was speaking to his friends about dog-boxes. The accused was not asked to remove the dog. He was not talking at the accused. He did not raise any objection to the dog being brought into the compartment. There was no show of fight afterwards.

Mr. Caroe: Who put the complaint in the newspaper?

Mr. Azad said the complainant had already denied any knowledge of it, and the question was irrelevant.

The Magistrate ruled the question was irrelevant.

DEFENCE VERSION.

The accused in his statement said he was returning to Matheran on the day in question, and as there was an empty compartment he put his bag in a corner and went out to weigh his luggage. When he returned after some time he found three men sitting there. They had some conversation with the accused's wife and they made rude remarks. The stationmaster was called and he asked the complainant and his friends to get out of the compartment, but they refused to go out. The accused then decided to get into the compartment and as he passed the complainant put his leg across, and he fell over. They were all excited, but the accused was very cool. The complainant then got up and caught hold of the accused's wrist and struck him on the chest. The accused thereupon hit him on the mouth. When the accused was again rushed at he hit the complainant again. At Neral a crowd came to him in the refreshment room, and he asked one of them—the others being quite out of hearing—sarcastically whether the complainant wanted an apology, and he also said that he was willing to pay Rs. 10 as compensation for the cut lip. The whole "circus" came to have a look at him in his compartment at two or three stations between Neral and Kalyan, and he was so disgusted that he gave his name to the policeman who came to him at Kalyan.

The case was then adjourned to the 21st instant.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE

The following donations in aid of the above institution are acknowledged:

Sheth Khetshi Khiashi Rs. 501; Sheth Ruttonsee Mooljee Rs. 251-8-6; Sheth Hirji Kanji Manshi Rs. 251; Sir Vasanji Tricumjee Rs. 165-12; Sheth Narandas Haridas Rs. 101; Sheth Kersondas Natha Rs. 101; Sheth Pragji Surji Rs. 77-8; Sheth Chhaganlal Nemchand Jhaveri Rs. 67-13; Sheth Sunderji Deochand Rs. 60-5-6; Sheth Kersondas Vasanji Rs. 51; Sheth Ravji Premji Rs. 51-4; Sheth Narandas Purshotam Rs. 25; Sheth Khimji Ladha Rs. 25; Sheth Haribhai Hemraj Rs. 25; Sheth Hirji Harakchand Rs. 25; Miscellaneous donations less than Rs. 25, Rs. 51.

AGARKAR DAY.

It has been decided to celebrate the Agarkar Day on Sunday the 16th instant, at Muzpherabad Hall, near Frere Bridge, Grant Road. The programme will consist of a public meeting to be held at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) and a cosmopolitan vegetarian dinner open to all castes and communities at 8 p.m. The minimum fee per dinner is Re 1 per head and tickets for the same can be obtained at the Agarkar Day Committee's Office, Servants of India Society's Buildings, Girgaon. Funds for expenses are also required and ladies and gentlemen interested in the cause of Social Reform are requested to contribute. The full programme will be announced later. Persons wishing to join the dinner are requested to communicate as early as possible to enable the Secretaries to make necessary arrangements.

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SCENT OF ARABY Regd

A Harmony of Fragrance
CULLED from the scents of a thousand flowers, "Shem-el-Nessim" perfume is fragrant and lasting. It possesses just that subtle note of daintiness and refinement which appeals most strongly to the person of taste.
"Shem-el-Nessim" can also be obtained in conjunction with a most complete range of toilet accessories, such as hair lotion, toilet water, face powder, dentifrice, bath crystals, soap, brilliantine, toilet cream, sachets and cachous. Each of these articles is the most perfect of its kind in use, and all possess the delightful fragrance of the original perfume.
Of all Chemists and Bazaars.
Beware of worthless imitations; insist on the original made by
J. Grossmith & Son,
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Newgate Street, London, E.C.

OPPRESSED NATIONALITIES.

UNANIMOUS DECLARATIONS AT ROME CONFERENCE.

At the final session of the Conference of the Oppressed Nationalities of Austria-Hungary held at Rome on April 10, the following resolution was read:

"The delegates who responded to the invitation of the Italian Committee for agreement among peoples subjected to Austro-Hungarian domination—Cdechs, Slovaks, Poles, Roumanians, and Jugo-Slavs (Serbians, Croatians, and Slovenes)—and who assembled along with representatives of the Allied nations at a Conference in the Capitol in Rome, on April 8, have unanimously agreed on the following declarations: The war, which was neither provoked nor desired, but which nevertheless had to be endured by peoples who are to-day resisting, all over the world, the encroachment and violence of aggressive imperialism, has brought into prominance, far more than ever in the past, the deep-seated opposition between the political designs which aim at the subjection of nationalities to the rule of tyranny and war, and the need of peoples for constituting themselves free national and State unites in order that they may be peaceful abiters of their own destinies."

CAUSE LISTS.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 13TH OF JUNE, 1918.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

In the Division Court No. 43.

579-18—Mirza M & M, Behcherdas Bhothhoy v. N S Bayankar.

356-18—Khandvalla & Co., Chandulal Vacharaj v. Gokuldas Amthasa.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

340-17—Purnanand and Co Bai Gulab widow v. Bai Rewa Kooverbai widow Payne and Co.

679-18—Purnand & Co., Shaik Mabhoob Elahi v. Bhagwan Jala Mauritiuswalla. In person.

570-16—Rustomji & G. Amtubai widow v. Allibhai Rajaballi & ors. Moti & D. Rust & G. Against 1 to 8 Defts. only.

FOR EX-PARTE DECREE.

451-18—Chitnis M and K Messrs. Lilla Joseph v. Haji Ahmed Haji Hasham Dada. Motichand and D.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

128-15—Judah & S, Jijaba Sakharam Ghogre v. Ramchandra Kupa & ors, Payne & Co.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMR'S REPORT.

779-05—In person Vahaljibhai Nahalchand and ors v. Vishnu Narhari Lanke and ors Daphtary F and D, Motichand and D.

330-16—Matu M R & Co., Kisonlal Badud & ors v. Hiralal Shivbux & ors.

25-18—Rap N & Co., Vichanprasad Durgaprasad v. Mangalji Motiram Maneckdal & R.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL IN COURT.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VII of 1913—Bhaishanker K and G In Re the Broach Industrial Cotton Spg and Wg Co Ltd (in Liquidation) v. Girdharlal Harilal Metha Liquidator Parties concerned J S dated 16-3-18.

In Re Indian Arbitration Act IX of 1899—Jehangir and S Mahadev Atmaram Joshi—Petitioner v. Krishna Anant Joshi—Respondent G B Pandya. Notice dated 1-3-18.

O. S. 736-17—Merwanji K and Co. Bai Goolbai widow and ors v. Goolbai widow and ors Merwanji K and Co. Ch S dated 19-7-17. Wadia G and Co., Mulla and M. Payne and Co., Captain and V. Ardesir H D and Co., Little and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

811-17—Dastur and Co. Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy v. Ismailbhoy Pirbhoy Damji Little and Co. Part heard.

S. C 1391-17—Malvi M R and Co. Bai Sunderbai widow v. Pitamber Ladha and anr, Pandia & Co.

SIR NARAYAN CHANDAVARKAR AND PROVIDENCE

"Young India" writes:—

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar is dubbed by the "Times of India" as having made an eloquent speech at the Bombay War Conference on Monday. If boisterousness can be regarded as eloquence, then Sir Narayan was very eloquent indeed. The only pretension of Sir Narayan to speak was, as he claimed, to voice the feelings and sentiments of a class of political thinkers—"if you like, political agitators," he added. If Sir Narayan had confined himself to that delectable task of adding his voice in support of the cut and dried proceedings of the evening, we should have very little reason to quarrel with him. But from the sentiments which he expressed in the course of his speech it seemed perfectly plain that his object was to exploit the earlier incidents of the evening to insinuate himself and his party to the favourable notice of the bureaucratic gods. There was no doubt that he was waxing eloquent on "the eternal verities" and "the higher and holier cause," with one eye on the gallery and the other on the impression that he was going to make on the Government. So that whenever Lady Willingdon applauded him—which was very frequently—Sir Narayan seemed to pitch a higher key. Not satisfied with giving Lord Willingdon a certificate regarding his ruling, he proceeded to philosophise. With every wish to be polite we are bound to say that his philosophy, when analysed, is very wretched stuff. In one exuberant phrase he declared that "our hearths and homes are defended by God." One might ask if that is so why God should not be left to defend the "eternal verities" and the "higher and holier cause." If Sir Narayan's conviction is so deep in God's providence why does he think that it is necessary to appeal to the baser instincts of man? If God can be left to defend our hearths and homes, God can as well be left to defend the Empire and safeguard civilisation and humanity and we may at once stop the war! Where then is the necessity for convening a conference and talking pious nonsense regarding the mobilising of the Presidency's man-power and resources. Those who believe that God will do everything while they do nothing have no business to make sordid appeals and flatter one section of the community and condemn the other. Sir Narayan who so glibly condemned the "bargaining" of honest men is, none the less, himself out for a bargain with Providence. "If India could offer her services unconditionally for the sake of her principles her name would be written in the book of life." We prefer the straightforward, if mundane, demands of the politicians to this sanctimonious appeal to Providence for a high reward. It seems to us that on the whole, Sir Narayan was playing a part—a well calculated part. The public have long known that he and his class of political thinkers have been "opportunists," and, though he professed that they are second to none in their political aspirations, their adherence to principle varies with expediency. When therefore Home Rule Leaders left the meeting on Monday as a protest against the insult to which they were subjected, the "opportunists" were ready with their Machiavellian tactics to take advantage of the evening's incidents to obtain cheap applause for themselves. If Sir Narayan and his political friends honestly feel that they should support the cause of Government let them do so by all means. But let them do it without turning to snap at those with whom they—Sir Narayan at any rate—have been associated in political work.

The commands of two I. D. F. battalions in Burma are vacant, the Upper Burma Rifles and Burma Railways Battalion, the Hon. Lieut.-Col. S. L. Aplin, Commissioner of Mandalay, and Lieut.-Col. H. B. Huddleston, O.S.E., Agent, Burma Railways, having resigned the respective commands. It is stated that Captain S. H. Heald, Sessions Judge, Mandalay and Major Bigs Wither, Traffic Manager, will be new commandants respectively.

The next meeting of the Madras Legislative Council will, as at present arranged, be held in the second week of August. After the meeting, it is very probable that his Excellency will go on tour in connection war work.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

INITIATION OF BOMBAY CAMPAIGN.

THIRTY-SEVEN LAKHS ANNOUNCED AT THE MEETING.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held yesterday in the Town Hall in support of the Second Indian War Loan, H. E. the Governor presiding. There was a large gathering, including many ladies, among whom was Lady Willingdon.

After the Sheriff, the Hon. Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hajeebhoy, had read the notice convening the meeting, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy proposed and Sir Sassoon J. David seconded that Lord Willingdon should take the chair. The motion was passed with acclamation.

Lord Willingdon said he had received two telegrams one from the Viceroy telegraphing his best wishes for the War Loan meeting, confident that Bombay would repeat its splendid record of last year.

Sir William Meyer, the Finance Minister had telegraphed:

"Greetings for War Loan meeting. Look to Bombay for results similar to brilliant patriotic achievement in 1917."

Lord Willingdon then announced the following subscriptions to the War Loan:—Sir Sassoon J. David Rs. 15 lakhs; H. H. the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar Rs. 5 lakhs; H. H. the Maharaja of Porbunder Rs. 5 lakhs; H. H. the Maharaja of Dhrangadhra Rs. 5 lakhs; and the Dawoodi Borah community of Bombay Rs. 7 lakhs.

H. E. the Governor then said:

I have stood on this platform on many occasions during the past 3 years to make various appeals to the citizens of my Presidency for some good object connected with the war, and I gratefully acknowledge the readiness and splendid generosity with which they have always been responded to. To-day I stand here to ask Bombay once more to give a lead in investing in the new War Loan the terms of which have lately been issued, and the purpose of which is to pay off a further amount of that gift of £100,000,000 which India has contributed to the cost of the war.

Much has happened since we met here for a similar purpose last year, when we launched our first War Loan campaign under the able lead of Sir Thomas Birkett with such splendid results. I trust that he may again be willing to take an active part in our campaign and I feel confident the result will be equally successful.

We have seen the military disaster in Italy, we have witnessed the tragedy of Russia, I can call it nothing less, a tragedy which was hailed by many as a triumph for democracy, but which it seems to me has given the gravest warning to us all that democracy without control and guidance is bound to lead a country to disaster. (Cheers). The result of this tragedy has been that Germany has been able to liberate a large number of troops from the eastern, and transfer them to the western front and has endeavoured, I rejoice to say without success, to overwhelm and destroy the British army on that front. Thanks to the superb heroism of the allied troops, (applause), the line stands firm, notwithstanding the prodigal expenditure of men and material by the Germans in order to force a decision.

On the other hand, we have deep satisfaction in the knowledge that the great free country of America, (applause), realising to the full the issues that are at stake, has thrown herself in on the side of the allies, and is concentrating all her resources and efforts to secure victory for our cause. (Applause).

FUNDAMENTAL TRUTHS OF WAR.

Now I suppose it is true of us all to say that, after 3½ years of this ghastly struggle, we all long for peace, that, if we are human at all, the knowledge of the fearful losses of life, the ruin and devastation of fair lands, the hideous horrors this war has brought with it make us long for a conclusion of this long drawn conflict. Let us to-day remind you of two fundamental truths with regard to this war, which to my mind make it impossible to sheath the sword until the allied peace terms have been secured. (Applause). The first truth is that the war was made by Prussia. This awful calamity is the direct handiwork of Prussia and Prussia alone. Let me read to you a few lines from an article by Mr. Hilaire Belloc which to my mind clearly places before us the position.

"Prussia loudly preached the necessity for war and her power of victory in such a war. She prepared for it quite openly by raising a vast war tax and suddenly increasing her armed forces. She prepared for it almost equally openly when she designed the reconstruction of her artillery and the completion of her new strategical communications for the summer of 1914. When the moment came for her to strike she refused arbitration, took advantage of the unexpected blow she had prepared, mobilised secretly before her victims did, violated neutral territory without scruple, immediately proclaimed a reign of terror of the most abominable sort upon the soil of Belgium, which she had entered against every right and every treaty. From the first day of that crime began murder, arson, rape and pillage, after a fashion utterly unknown to modern Europe. So long as the uninterrupted victory of Prussia continued her spokesmen never dreamt of any other philosophy of war than that. Conquest, and conquest aided by terror without regard to treaty or tradition, was openly proclaimed and taken for granted; nor could or did the masters of Prussia conceive any other fate possible for her than that of complete and rapid success in crime."

And the second truth is that the barbaric precedents in modern warfare created by Prussia, will remain if Prussia survives unbeaten and will be the deathblow of civilisation throughout the world. Let me quote again from the same article.

"The series lies patent to all. The drama has been enacted before the eyes of all. Nothing but an inexcusable slackness of fibre can explain a forgetfulness of such a series. The use of poison was unthinkable. It took place. The bombardment of Civilians in open towns was unthinkable. It took place. The sinking of merchant ships without warning was still unthinkable. It took place. Even then the sinking of neufral merchant ships without warning was still unthinkable. Prussia proceeded to that. Hospital ships were still surely immune we said! So slow is a civilization—like an individual—to appreciate the approach of death. But there came a time when Prussia announced her intention of sinking Hospital Ships—and she did sink them. There is no end to such a series. It may pass from such acts to private assassination, to the corruption of the water supplies of great cities, to the calculated spread of epidemic diseases. It is a plain declaration of moral anarchy in the midst of the civilized world."

Let us always bear in mind these two main truths and when we are inclined to falter in our efforts, let them reinforce our determination that we must fight and fight on until this menace of Prussian world domination has disappeared. (Applause).

NO APPEAL TO LOYALTY.

And so to the citizens of my Presidency I appeal with all confidence on behalf of our Second War Loan Campaign. I do not appeal to their loyalty; that has been proved in the past in a thousand different ways, but to the generosity of each one, be he prince or peasant, be he high or low, be he rich or poor, I appeal with all earnestness at this great crisis of the Empire to help me to be certain that our Presidency gives of its best. (Applause).

The past two years have been to some in this Presidency a period of great prosperity. But to others and this includes not only the wage-earning classes but almost all who are not engaged in commerce and industry on a considerable scale, they have been a period of ever increasing difficulty on account of the rise in the prices of food and almost all the necessities of life. I am fully aware that people in this situation will not be able to contribute to the War Loan without very appreciable sacrifice and the exercise of rigid economy. Nevertheless, I ask them to make that sacrifice cheerfully, and I ask them further to believe that Government fully sympathise with their difficulties and are endeavouring to take every possible step to relieve them. (Applause).

There are many who have made large fortunes owing to the war. These will I trust, realize that their great prosperity and rich and poor alike that their immunity from attack, and all the horrors of war has been made possible because India is part of the British Empire, (applause), safe under the strong defence of the British Navy, (applause), and let them realize their duty and give generously in recognition of the benefit they have received. Let them never forget that in this terrific struggle which is now going on in France, where tens of thousands of my countrymen, yes, and of the great countries of America and France are fighting and dying for the great cause of liberty, that they are fighting for the liberty of India as much as for any other in the civilized world. (Applause).

RIGHT MUST PREVAIL.

I do not wish for a moment to pretend that the position is not one of grave and anxious concern now that we are approaching the crisis of this titanic struggle but, surely, to loyal citizens this is no time for doubt and despondency, for giving a ready ear to the various false rumours which certain people are so ready to disseminate in the bazaar. This is the time for grim determination, for showing by our help in this Loan that we are confident, as I have always been absolutely confident, that the right must in the end prevail. (Applause).

Let us then go forward in the right spirit, the spirit of courage and confidence, the spirit of faith and hope, yes, and the spirit of prayer, that each one of us may pray to a Great Providence that he will guide and guard our gallant troops and give them the victory over all their enemies. (Applause).

It has been said that war is a great purifier. I hope with all my heart that it may prove so in this case; and that out of all the sorrow and tragedy, the ruin and desolation that this war has brought in its train, the British Empire may emerge purer, stronger, more broad in her sympathies, more full of a generous understanding, more determined than ever before to work for the liberty and freedom of all the nations of the world. (Loud applause).

SIR DINSHAW WACHA.

Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha then moved:

That the whole-hearted support of the people of Bombay be accorded to the Second Indian War Loan. He said:

In moving the Resolution Sir Dinshaw said:—

Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen,—Not many words of mine are needed to commend to you the Resolution which I have just moved. I am sure that when it is put to the vote you will carry it by acclamation. It embodies in the concrete form of an appeal the popular wish generally expressed, that a supreme effort of a whole-hearted character should be made to co-operate with the State in connection with the Second War Loan. The appeal, I take it for granted, will be cordially responded to by each unit of this great Presidency which last year surpassed the efforts of all other Presidencies and Provinces by taking up the lion's share of the subscribed amount. Bombay is justly proud of that financial achievement, and, it is to be fervently hoped, that on this occasion, too, she will maintain her premier position. In this matter my faith is large in the old economic maxim that many a mickle makes the muckle. Let me hope that maxim will be closely followed. Let each unit, rich and poor, contribute to the loan what he can afford according to his ability. In a national cause of this character it is but meet that all possible sources of the peoples' savings should be judiciously tapped by means of an organised effort on a wellconsidered basis which shall have the merit of businesslike simplicity and celerity rather than circumlocution and delay. The introduction of Post Office Certificates in connection with last year's issue has fully demonstrated how the small savings of small men in the humbler walks of life can be directed into a channel at once patriotic and profitable. Similarly, it is not difficult to devise a method whereby a large number of the middle classes of moderate means can be approached without causing any inconvenience or hardship. Enthusiasm and spontaniety are the elements which is most desirable to stimulate if success is to attend the efforts of the organisers. At present the costliness of living is growing an intolerable burden with persons having fixed incomes which hardly enable them to make both ends meet. Their struggle must be sympathetically recognised. This class of the population is not a whit behind the more well-to-do and affluent in their ardent desire to do their duty towards the Government. For such every facility should be provided which may enable them to "do their bit" as the phrase now goes. In this respect the Presidency, and other local and foreign banks would do well to give every possible facility. They need not exclusively confine their attention to their richer clients Borrowing on easy terms with a longer period of repayment by small instalments is greatly desirable. As to the monied classes, I would only say this. The war has undoubtedly thrown in the lap of a variety of persons, in a variety of ways, moneys the aggregate amount of which was unheard of even in those halcyon days of 1863-4. There are your great financiers and syndicating shroffs. There are the other business shroffs who are really the backbone of the inland trade of the Presidency. There are the cotton lords whose phenomenal gains are the common talk of the town. There are the cotton mills and other factories with their unheard of profits. There are the owners of other prosperous concerns, and, lastly, there is the legion of those well-to-do intermediaries who may be classed as nondescripts. If units of these several classes realise their duty and subscribe the success of the loan may be very confidently ensured.

"A MERE BAGATELLE."

The amount of the loan to be raised is indeed a mere bagatelle. It can bear no manner of comparison with the thousands of millions cheerfully subscribed by the British people. Last year our cautious Finance Minister, whom we should all like to prolong his stay in the office he so ably occupies, only counted upon a loan of 15 crores, but such was the popular enthusiasm that it reached the unprecedented sum of nearly 45 crores. That enthusiasm still exists. Only it is somewhat dormant and needs to be roused to the right psychological point. This meeting is held with avowed purpose of rousing that popular enthusiasm which was so successful in placing Bombay at the head of the Provinces for the amount subscribed. I sincerely hope the efforts we are making in this hall to-day will not go in vain. Rather that the spark we are kindling should burst into a lambent flame. Above all it should be such as to attract the man in the street, whom I take in this matter to be a most important personage. He is bound to impart the ardour and enthusiasm kindled in himself to others of his kith, and thus create general enthusiasm. He is a propagandist whose assistance should be freely enlisted to aid the cause.

The loan to be raised, I repeat, is a mere begatelle compared to the thousands of millions subscribed by the English people. Of course, India cannot boast of the National capital of 20,000 millions sterling and none expects subscriptions of loans of this character in India. She can only raise a fraction thereof. But let it be known *urbi et orbi* that that fraction is sorely needed for the purposes of our Government. Remember that England is spending millions on millions in order to win the war, the sole object of which is to place on a broader and firmer foundation the Liberty of the world of which Great Britain is the greatest bulwark. She must win her Waterloo of the 20th Century and put an end to that Teutonic armipotency which threatens to enslave the nations of the world and in its vaulting ambition seeks to have the largest place possible in the sun.

Please remember that none of the war conditions prevailing in the countries of the gallant Allies and in England, of which we daily read are at present known in India. It may be truthfully stated that they are wholly absent. For this mercy we have to thank Providence. We are yet safe from external aggression, but cannot say when the eastward menace may materialise. We have also to remember that in the safety of Great Britain alone lies India's safety. Her success on the battlefield is your security. Her and her Allies' ability to successfully lay low once for all the determined militarism of the enemy signifies similar ability of India to avert the peril. It is from this standpoint we have to real[ize] our duty in connection with the immediate object of this meeting and cheerfully respond to the call of the Government for the loan, which, I repeat, is a mere grain of sand compared to the Ossa of the loans raised by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. As Wordsworth has pithily said: "That in ourselves safety must be fought, that by our own right hands it must be wrought." Indian patriotism, which has so magnificently stood the severest ordeal during the last three years and upwards, will, I am confident, never fail. We of Bombay have meanwhile our own duty to discharge. Let us discharge it with all alacrity and render to the State the very moderate financial aid for which it appeals. We are assembled here to-day to pledge ourselves to make a supreme effort, with unity of thought and heart in that direction. The loan in reality is a safe and solid investment for the savings of all classes of the people. In no sense it is in the nature of a sacrifice as is absurdly imagined by the unenlightened and the unsophisticated. So I appeal to you all assembled in this hall and the rest of the population of this City and the Presidency to do their duty. As I said at the outset the Presidency is proud of its achievement in respect of last year's loan. Let it be its pride that it will magnificently maintain that leading position and once more establish her claim as the greatest financial centre of the East.

One word more before I resume my seat. I think I am echoing the general opinion so widely expressed regarding the zeal and enthusiasm, the untiring energy and devotion with which Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon have been working through this terrible war period to raise diverse funds of no mean magnitude for diverse war measures. Theirs is indeed the great driving force. None has put so much steam in our active workers as they, and I for one embrace the present opportunity of expressing my admiration for their sterling work.

FINEST INVESTMENT.

The Hon. Mr. M. N. Hogg seconding the resolution said that there were many reasons which should ensure the whole-hearted support of the citizens of Bombay to the second Indian War Loan. Those reasons fell mainly into two branches,—reasons which appealed to the heart and reasons which appealed to the head, by which latter he meant, reasons which appealed to the pocket, and he being a business-man he would only deal with the latter reasons. The first and foremost reason was the plain and simple fact that the war bonds of the second Indian War Loan were one of the finest investments and were backed by the duties and the credit of the Indian Empire. That was a thing which should make the mouth of every kind of investor water. He therefore asked the investing public to spurn the attractions of the share bazaar and to turn a deaf ear to the blandishments of the gambling in cotton (hear, hear), and to invest in the lucrative security of the War Loan.

There was another consideration which must not be overlooked especially by Swadeshists, by those who were anxious to make India more and more self-supporting. Last year India had made a gift of one hundred millions to the Imperial Government. That gift in the first instance represented a book entry only and what truer instance could there be of Swadeshi enterprise, for the development of enterprise of any kind in India, which was as much the task of the Englishman in India as of the Indian himself, than to raise the whole of these one hundred millions in India so as to ensure that the payment of interest and the repayment of capital, both of which in any case should come out of India, should flow back again to India? Last year a very excellent start was made by the raising of 36 millions out of the 100 millions and why should India not raise the whole of the balance this year. It was not a task beyond the power of India if she really put her heart into it worthy of the occasion and worthy of India.

He appealed to all those manufacturers and contractors who had made large profits out of Government contracts, to send back that golden stream to Government in the form of subscriptions to War Loan. He then appealed to the hearts of the people by reminding them what the Central Powers had done in cold blood to Belgium and other countries. The safety of India depended upon the safety of England. "Make the second Indian War Loan double the success of the first," Mr. Hogg concluded. (Cheers.)

DEMAND OF SECURITY OF INDUSTRY.

The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy said:—It gives me very great pleasure to support this resolution. After the stirring appeal made by his Excellency from the chair, and the eloquent manner in which this resolution has been proposed and seconded, very little remains for me to add. The supreme need of giving to the Government every form of assistance in the great crisis in which our country is involved with the Empire was demonstrated at the War Conference on Monday, and subscribing to the War Loan is a form in which such assistance could be rendered by every one, irrespective of the class to which he belongs. The security which industry has enjoyed under British Rule and the prosperity that has come to this city since the war, ought to impel us to make a very great effort for making the second Indian War Loan a success and in particular for maintaining that position, second to none, which this city has enjoyed in all matters financial in the past. On the winning of the war a good many of our hopes and the future of the country are hanging, and the War Loan will provide the silver bullets with which the ambitious designs of the enemy could be frustrated. Our duty to subscribe in the War Loan stands altogether apart, but as a business-man I cannot help remarking that the terms of the War Loan offer a most attractive and safe investment. The facilities given by the banks and post offices are such as to enable every citizen in the province to contribute his share without material inconvenience. And I therefore appeal to the citizens of Bombay, who have assembled at this meeting, to surpass themselves on this occasion. From the King-Emperor downwards appeals are made to us to stand by the Empire and our response must be ungrudging and enthusiastic and complete. (Applause.)

"EVERY RUPEE A BULLET AGAINST GERMANY."

Sir Mahadeo B. Chaubal said the merits of the loan had been put before them by an economist of the reputation of Sir Dinshaw Wacha, by a business-man like Mr. Hogg and a manufacturer like Sir Fazulbhoy. They would therefore bear with him for a few moments in according his support to the resolution. When they considered the propriety of according their support to the War Loan there were one or two principal things which they must never lose sight of. The first was that India had already committed itself to contribute one hundred million sterling. They could not escape that liability and surely they did not want to back out of the solemn pledges and promises. Last year they had raised from £35 to £36 millions, and the balance had to be raised this year. That was only one point and the other points had been explained to them already. Apart from those who contributed from their superfluity of wealth, every rupee contributed by them would be a bullet against the German army in a righteous war. (Cheers.)

The resolution was then put to vote and carried unanimously.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar then moved the second resolution for the appointment of a General Committee and Executive Committee to give effect to the previous resolution.

"A DIVINE DUTY."

Sir Narayan said the occasion which had brought them together that evening for a Second War Loan was of too exceptional a character to justify his missing the opportunity of repeating the grounds on which Indians in general, and the educated classes of India in particular, were called upon to discharge a duty which was not merely national, not merely imperial, but which was of too sacred a character to be called by any other name than that it was a divine duty (cheers). Indians were often reproached by those who thought that when they were yet justifying their claims for political reforms, that when they were speaking of democracy, of liberty and of the Government by the people, of the people and for the people, that those ideas had not gone deep down into their hearts and that if they were given these political rights they would go back to the old system of Asiatic despotism and try merely to exercise power instead of realising its responsibility. He as an humble one of the educated party believed that on such an occasion, in this exceptional crisis, the educated Indians stood before the bar, not of England, not of France, not of America but of all the civilised nations of the world to be judged by what they said and did, by their attitude towards this war, and that their claims for self-government would rest upon the verdict of the civilised world as to how they had acquitted themselves. He knew that a very large number of his countrymen in taking up that attitude, so far as the prosecution of this war was concerned, felt that they were bound to pledge themselves to the performance of their duty to their Sovereign and to England and the Allies not conditionally (hear, hear), but without any reservation whatsoever. Of the three foremost Allied nations engaged in this grim war, England, France and America,—when they contemplated from the light of history and magnified their minds—they would see that there was the finger of Providence in the fact that these three nations had allied themselves together in this war to fight the demon of German militarism. President Wilson's words self-determination, democracy and popular government had become familiar words in the mouths of all and even India had begun to use them. He concluded with a fervent appeal to all Indians to do all they could towards the success of the Second War Loan.

A SINGLE OBJECT.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai said: I consider it a high privilege to have been invited to address the citizens of Bombay on this great and solemn occasion and thus to enable me to personally and actively co-operate with the Government in gathering the resources of this Presidency in men, money and materials for the prosecution of a righteous and unselfish war unprecedented in the annals of the world. It is undeniable that the war is righteous for it is being waged in the vindication of the elementary rights of humanity and the liberties of the weak, and unprotected. It is unselfish, for it is a war not waged with a view to aggrandisement or power—it is being waged with the single object of asserting the liberties of humanity and to crush domination and autocracy.

At the crisis at which we have now arrived of this great war, it is necessary to take stock of the situation in order to make every one of us to realise that this is no time to halt hesitate or discuss but to act with promptitude and vigour lest action may come too late. This is no time to sulk for that is the part of children and unthinking men. This is no time to shirk for that is for the cowards and the effete. The situation is, that taking advantage of the disruption of the Russian forces, the enemy is driving hard on the Western front. In order to bring a further pressure on the Allies it is well to realise that at no distant time with a view to create diversion, an attack on the frontier of the Indian Empire is not an unlikely move in the strategies of the great Prussian Military autocracy. With this situation well before us, what thinking, educated Indian would imagine it right that it is useful now to discuss how the war can be more successfully prosecuted with the Indian Government differently constituted? We must range and organise all the power that the country has in order that law, order, liberty, and freedom may be vindicated for which the British Government have stood in this land, for I have derived my faith as to the Providential connection brought into existence between Great Britain and India for the emancipation of this land and giving to it its rightful place in fulness of time in the scale of nations, from the great patriot and political seer, the late Mahadeo Govind Ranade than whom India has produced no far-sighted statesman, and I sooner err with him than hope to be right with those who differ from him If it were necessary to rouse the imagination of the Indian people to enable them to put forward their strongest effort what is more required than merely to draw their attention to the conditions which might well be created of disorder and anarchy, and thus setting back the clock of time by centuries in the progress of the Motherland? I would not dwell on such a gloomy picture for I have felt that the ultimate success is always in those who fight for the right. Were we now to let the opportunity pass by and miss the one great chance accorded to us to protect ourselves and to advance the cause of the liberty to the world, I can only leave you to imagine the consequence.

A TIDE IN AFFAIRS.

Loyalty to the King and response to sympathy are among the noblest attributes of the Indian character and we should forfeit credit either for one or for both if in this hour of need we fail to do promptly and unquestioningly all that is required of us, for if our character suffered in the eyes of the Empire that stain will never be washed even by the spilling of any blood. We will be restored lost treasures but never be restored an untarnished name. Remember, "There is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood leads on to fortune" and let us do what we feel to be the right with a spirit of consecretion to duty, a spirit, inculcated in the dying words "because right is right and to follow right with wisdom in the scorn of consequence."

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen, I claim to speak only for myself but at the same time I have the conviction that the reasoned opinion of the educated classes of this country will be with me in the belief that a crisis in the history of men and nations does arise when personal and political differences can be of no consequence and ought to be sunk for the successful prosecution of the common end. Such a time in my humble view has arrived and every man and every rupee that India can now provide for this stupendous struggle sets the seal of our confidence in the stability of the British Empire and on our faith in the emancipation for the Motherland at the hands of Britain. For my appeal to you is "Quit ye like men", for as men we expect to be treated and trust will be treated in the fulness of time when victory has been achieved.

Let us then be up and doing
With a heart for any fate
Still achieving still persuing
Learn to labour and to wait

HIS EXCELLENCY THANKED.

The Hon. Sir Basil Scott then proposed a vote of thanks to H. E. the Governor for kindly presiding at the meeting.

He said they had all come to look for the last five years for wise guidance and lead from his Excellency, and never had they been disappointed. The rousing reception given to him was a sign of his popularity.

The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas said their Excellencies had taken the greatest care of the Presidency during the last five years. He congratulated him on the latest honour conferred upon him.

The resolution was passed.

Sir Robert Aitken then proposed a vote of thanks to the Sheriff for convening the meeting, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, seconding the resolution was also adopted.

The meeting then terminated.

WAR LOAN MEETING IN MYSORE.

2½ LAKHS ANNOUNCED,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, June 12.

Sirdar Kanteraj Urs, First Councillor to the Mysore Government and brother-in-law of his Highness the Maharajah, presided this evening at an enthusiastic public meeting of the residents of Bangalore City in connection with the second War Loan. The Hon. H. V. Cobb, Resident, Major-General Cross-Barratt, and Major E. H. S. James were among those present. The meeting lasted about two and a quarter hours in the course of which eloquent and lengthy speeches were made appealing to the patriotism and loyalty of the people and exhorting them to contribute men and money to the cause of the Empire. Sirdar Kantaraj Urs in appealing in the name of his Highness the Maharaja said Mysore should set a living example of Imperial patriotism. Sir M. Visweswaraya also made an earnest appeal. The Hon. Mr. Cobb in course of a few remarks alluded to the splendid response made by Bangalore last year and said in view of his Majesty's letter to his subjects they should redouble their efforts and exceed past year's contributions.

Among other speakers Mr. C. R. Reddy, Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, made a stirring appeal to the Indians to rise to the opportunity accorded to them and pointed out the sacrifices made by Britain. Mr. W. C. Rose, Manager of the Bank of Mysore and Dewan Bahadur Chakravarti, Financial Secretary to the Mysore Government, explained the terms of the loan and explained the facilities given by the banks and Government respectively to intending investors in loan. Subscription to the amount of two lakhs fifty-one thousand were announced, prominent subscribers being Sirdar Kantaraj Urs Rs. 20,000, Sir M. Visweswaraya Rs. 15,000 and R. H. Cambell, Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja Rs. 10,000.

HOME RULE PROPAGANDA IN BULSAR TALUKA.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Bulsar Home Rule League deputation, consisting of Messrs. Chhaganlal Vakil, Bhagvandas B. Shroff, and J. Tribhovandas visited Haria, a village in Bulsar Taluka, where a public meeting was held on the 5th instant, Mr. Chhaganlal Vakil being in the chair. Mr. Manji Govindji explained to the peasants there assembled how it was necessary to have a Home Rule League in every village to noice their grievances, which, he said, were many. He also explained to them how the reforms proposed by the Congress-Muslim League were the only thing that would satisfy them. He exhorted them to do their utmost to start branches of the Home Rule League.

The president, also addressed the meeting and said that every one of them should realise his present position and give his hearty support to the reforms scheme of the Congress and the Muslim League by starting as many Home Rule League branches as possible. He told them how recent events such as the cancellation of the Home Rule League deputation's passports—required them to take up very urgently the work of the Home Rule League.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Manji and to the president, by the Secretary, Home Rule League Branch, Haria, terminated the proceedings.

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On no account will the Editor enter nto any discussion either by correspon-dence or otherwise regarding rejected manuscript, unless it is considered desir able to reply under the heading, "Answers to Correspondents."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, 13th June, 1918.

"DISGRACEFUL."

Among the agents secured by the "Indo-British" clique to do their dirty work for them in the House of Commons are Mr. Joynson Hicks and Mr. Page Croft. The imposing prefix of "General," with which Reuter invests him, scarcely serves to disguise the pushing Tariff Reform propagandist of the pre-war days. Mr. Joynson Hicks' main title to fame rests on the fact that he once defeated Mr. Winston Churchill at the polls in a bye-election. Both the men are non-entities in British public life, and just the sort to find dancing to the tune of the "Indo-Britishers" as supremely congenial work. The latest task allotted to them was to ask questions in Parliament, doubtless conveying suitable insinuations, respecting the famous letter of Sir Subramania Iyer to President Wilson, and, judging from Mr. Montagu's reply, they should have good reason to be satisfied with their day's work.

The Secretary of State was pleased to refer to "the impropriety of this disgraceful letter." His own impropriety in using such an epithet becomes "all the more inexcusable" as he had full opportunity, while in India, of knowing all about the letter and its writer. Phrases like "disgraceful" have only a comparative meaning in political parlance, and Mr. Montagu himself, no doubt, fully appreciates that fact, having been the recepient of a variety of choice epithets in his time from those into whose hands he has on this occasion played so completely. None the less the expression used by Mr. Montagu will be repudiated with indignation throughout India. Sir Subramaniam's action had behind it the unreserved moral support of his countrymen, and they are prepared to stand by it and him. The country will await with equanimity the result of his "communication with the Viceroy" in the matter. We all know that no effort has been spared by officialdom here and by the India Office to isolate India and prevent her condition and her demands from being made known to the outside world. It remains to be seen whether the British Parliament is going to countenance the suggestion, at this time of day, that it is wrong for any Indian,—much less for a leader who commands the unstinted affection and confidence of his people,—to seek to enlist the sympathetic interest of the foremost of England's Allies in the cause of India's own struggle for freedom.

The interpellation in Parliament was relieved by a truly comic incident. Sir J. D. Rees asked: "Is Mr. Montagu aware that the author of the letter is 77 and that this was a senile production." The House must have been vastly tickled, for it has reason to know Sir John as a good judge! For a decade and more this egregious person has carried on with malignant irresponsibility, and has nauseated both sides of the House with his unpleasing antics. He has been tolerated, however, as a cross between a bore and a buffoon, in pursuance of the traditional indulgence which the House shows to the freaks who occasionally drift up to Westminister. Mr. Montagu must have specially enjoyed the unconscious humour of the episode, for he had occasion to meet Sir Subramaniam while in India, and there is reason to believe that he is not likely to forget the interview in a hurry. It was a pretty vigorous encounter.

EVENTS IN FINLAND.

No one believing in the right of nations to self-determination and government can look with indifference on the tragedy which is being enacted in Finland at the present time. To many, the staunchness of this little people in the cause of self-government has been one of the most striking features of modern history in connection with the smaller European nations, and their sad plight to-day elicits all the more sympathy from lovers of freedom. That sympathy is none the less deep for the people because a section has unwisely allowed its patriotism to be eclipsed by its greed, and has resorted to measures which have brought the Finns into a condition of slavery altogether contrary to the spirit of the nation. That section, fearful of the great losses that appeared to be imminent through the excesses of the Bolshevik element, determined to call in foreign aid to restore order and to safeguard its possessions and rights. In the disturbed state of Finland, after the control of the country had passed out of the hands of the sober elements of the nation into the hands of the revolutionaries, we cannot be surprised that the conservative classes, who had everything to lose, should have felt the urgency of some outside force to balance the moral, financial and military aid the Bolsheviks were receiving from Russia. What it is difficult to condone is the fact that this section turned to the enemy of all small nations, and sought safety in a force which has deliberately set itself to overrule all independent, democratic nations. On the one hand, the Swedish nation has always been looked up to as the natural protector of Finland, and in the past it has always used its good offices to ameliorate the trying political conditions under which the Finns have lived, and has not refused to exercise its influence with the Russian and other Governments in support of fair play for the Finns It would appear that the nation to which the Finns would have first turned would be Sweden, and we are not in possession of definite information as to how far that country was asked to come to the aid of the conservative classes. While the intervention of even Sweden would have met with the strongest disapproval of the revolutionaries, and would have caused serious difficulties, the presence of the Swedish forces would have served not only to give the country a chance of establishing a stable government, but would have exonerated the wealthy classes from the strong suspicion that their sympathies were rather with the exponents of absolutism than with the upholders of democratic principles. Whatever may have been the nature of the representations made by the bourgeoisie to Germany, the pretext was quickly acted upon, and within a few weeks, a strong force of Germans entered the country, and quickly broke up the Bolshevik organisation. The Red Guards, the force representing the revolutionary elements, put up a good fight, and in several places have made the invading forces pay heavily in men, but gradually they are being brought to submission, and there are very few places where the Red Guards have any real control. The control of the Germans in political and financial matters is complete, and from reports received from that country, they have already confiscated practically everything of value for war purposes, and have exported it for use against the Allies. They have promised to give certain materials in return, but it is questionable whether they will be able to do anything to supply what is Finland's most urgent need, viz., food stuffs.

The conservative elements in Finland have chosen to put private interests before national ends, and there is every reason to believe that they are already beginning to realise that they have been traitors to their country. Germany professed the most altruistic motives in sending her naval and military expedition to Finland, but it is now clear that she means, if possible, to retain that hold on the country, which will enable her to exploit the economic resources. The land is under the rule of the invading German forces, and arrangements are being made to provide a King, selected from the German Royal Family. For the time being the Red Guards have been overthrown, the civil war has been almost stamped out, and the bourgeoisie have been saved from the terrors of revolutionary government. It is impossible to believe that even the conservative elements, who in the past, have been the staunchest supporters of the nation's right to self-government, will concur in the present arrangement made by the Germans for the future government of the country. It will require little experience of German rule to bring home to them the hollowness of the kind of autonomy that will be offered to them, and the task will prove to be one that even Germans will contemplate with considerable misgiving. So far as the Red Guards are concerned, there is little doubt that among them saner counsels will prevail, and the impossibility of applying their crude theories to present day conditions will be realised. Instead of concentrating their efforts on the attainment of vague and impossible schemes, we may hope to find them turning their attention to the expulsion of the invading forces. When this is accomplished, and then only, is there any hope of the national life of Finland being placed on a satisfactory basis. The people are imbued with a passionate desire for liberty, and their whole history has proved them able to fight and suffer for those ideals. It is unlikely, when Russia, so long under the regime of absolutism, has broken her bonds, and looks forward to a much larger measure of freedom than she has ever previously enjoyed, that Finland will be satisfied with a form of government which approximates more to the Middle Ages than to this age.

Every attempt made by the late regime in Russia to filch from Finland her rights to self-government was met with strong opposition, and though the late Tsar sought in the first year of the war, by means of imprisonment and heavy fines, to intimidate the people, the nation remained firm. The outbreak of the Revolution was hailed by every Finn as the sign of complete freedom, and early they declared their determination to become independent. The Provincial Government was fully prepared to recognise Finnish autonomy, but desired that certain questions might be left over till such time as the Russian nation was able to give attention to the problems connected with it. Then came the Bolshevik coup, and while the leaders quickly recognised the right of Finland fully to determine its own future, they also felt it necessary to reinforce the Red Guard so that they might "rescue the proletariat of Finland from the bourgeoisie." The force used by the revolutionaries to carry out their impossible schemes could produce only one effect on the saner elements of the nations who had consistently supported the nation's claim to self-government. Fighting followed and with it untold horrors of every kind, which will form one of the blackest pages in Finnish history. The White Guards, representative of the wealthiest classes, were outnumbered, and their need of arms and ammunition threw them into the hands of others. We believe that the Finns of the future will consider that the day on which they turned to the enemy of all true national liberty, is an even greater blot on their history than the day when the two contending forces declared civil war on each other that they might defend their personal rights.

Notes of the Day.

Allied Workers and the War.

This war, as the Allies are waging it, is, unlike all previous wars, a war by the peoples against a foe whose triumph will mean the suppression of democracy and the substitution of the sword for the public law. The brunt of the sacrifices of the war has been borne by the working classes and, therefore, they are naturally anxious that the war should be so ended as to make such sacrifices on the part of their successors impossible for all time. What they feel about the war and the peace that will end it is expressed with a new emphasis by Mr. Henderson in the interview he gave to Reuter's representative. He has clearly laid down that the Allied workers will not compromise on the essential issues, from which it naturally follows that they will not surrender to military imperialism nor agree to a cynical peace based on military stalemate.

A New World-Order.

The reason why they will neither surrender nor agree to a patched-up peace is that they regard this war as a war to end wars for all time. This consummation, that is, an enduring peace, will be possible only when it is realised, as President Wilson said on Monday, that "the world is a whole family of nations" and "it is guaranteed to each nation that no other nation shall violate its political independence or territorial integrity." This, again, postulates "an understanding among all belligerents in accordance with the principles of international justice and self-determination," and forbids "a peace of conquest and annexations imposed by either side." In brief, the keystone of the new world order which the workers of the Allied world are determined to see established, would be a league of nations, including the present belligerents and neutrals. Mr. Henderson indicated the salient features of this league, one of which is "the renunciation of the proposed economic boycott of Germany." This cannot be too often emphasised. For, obviously no peace can be enduring which will substitute an economic war for a war of arms.

No Compromise.

The aims which Mr. Henderson laid down as the aims of the Allied workers are, of course, the same as have been, time and again, expressed by President Wilson, the Premier and other Allied statemen. The workers as well as the Allied Governments are determined that there should be no disposition for a moment to purchase peace at the price of sacrifice of these aims. Mr. Henderson thus made it clear that the workers did not seek to enter into a plenary conference with the belligerents. The German peace with Russia, with the Ukraine and with Rumania, has amply demonstrated that there can be no compromise with the Junkers who now rule the Central Powers. Victory now is the only road by which the peace of the world will be placed beyond jeopardy of the ambitions and rivalry of selfish and mischief-making interests and forces, and become the common object and common interest of all the peoples of the civilized world. The earlier, therefore, the German masses realise this and make the work of the Allies easier by repudiating their military taskmasters, the better for them and the world. For, "if they still persisted in upholding the Prussian militarism, the war would be prolonged until one side was completely subjugated."

A Simple Proposition.

"Peace can only come by trust," declared President Wilson, in addressing a group of distinguished Mexican editors and journalists. That is a truth that may well be commended to the bureaucracy. in this country, although there is little reason to suppose that the "heaven-borns" are capable of realising the import of such a simple proposition. "As long as there is suspicion," added Dr. Wilson, "there is going to be misunderstanding and there is going to be trouble." We have had corroborative evidence of this at what happened on Monday at the Town Hall. The polemical utterance of Lord Willingdon was mainly distinguished for its flaunting distrust of the national party, and the result was trouble. His Excellency indicated, speaking consciously or unconsciously as the mouthpiece of his advisers, the kind of "trust" that the bureaucracy desires. It must be one-sided. The people should "trust" the bureaucracy completely and leave everything to its absolute discretion,—and be rewarded with insolent suspicion.

The Junker Doctrine.

That is the Junker ideal as well the Junker doctrine, and outside Junkerdom its realization is not feasible. Lord Willingdon asked "these gentlemen to put aside their doubts and difficulties and as loyal citizens of the British Empire sincerely anxious for the Allied cause, to join with us all whole-heartedly and unreservedly and do nothing by speech, writing or action which will in any way prejudice the success of our campaign." We have no doubt the Home Rule Leaguers would have very willingly acceded to the request of his Excellency if the bureaucracy had shown by its own speech, writing and action that it deserved such unreserved cooperation. It is nothing but mockery to ask for the whole-hearted and unreserved trust of people to whom you are at pains to prove your own distrust. If the bureaucracy is really anxious to secure unity of effort it must follow the precept of President Wilson and ingrain into its system the truth of his maxim that "Peace can only come by trust."

Impatience of Criticism.

Lord Willingdon's speech, indeed, was characteristic of the habitual and angry impatience of the bureaucracy not merely at "the extravagant demands of the Home Rulers," but at every legitimate demand of the Indian people for progress. In his speech his Excellency said:

"I fully realise that the administration of any Government must be open to criticism even in the most grave and serious times, but I do expect that criticism to be fair, to be reasonable, to be free from the bitterness which I have sometimes noticed in the past."

Now the standard of criticism, which his Excellency has laid down, is a comparative one. Mr. Lloyd George's Government—and previously Mr. Asquith's—have been continuously subjected to stern criticism in Parliament and the Press, without attempting to seek shelter behind irrelevant references to the exigencies of the war. The plea of "grave times" cannot, therefore, be appropriately advanced by officials in this country whose war preoccupation is not over-excessive. Moreover, his Excellency failed to apply the same standard of criticism to his political opponents which he claims for himself and his associates from them. His unwarranted aspersions on Home Rulers at the War Loan meeting last year, afforded an earlier instance of his habit of mind than Monday's outburst. His administrative career in this Presidency, of course, furnishes many more.

A Contagious Disease.

To resent criticism, especially unfavourable criticism, is only natural, and with a hide-bound body of self-complacent officials accustomed to the unrestrained wielding of despotic power and authority it must be inevitable. It may be, as Mr. Gokhale said once, that "it is the system that is really at fault—a system which relegates the interest of the people to a very subordinate place and which by putting too much power into the hands of these men, impairs their sense of responsibility and develops in them a spirit of intolerance of criticism." "I know," added Mr. Gokhale on the same occasion,

"many of these men are on their side constantly smarting under a sense of unfair condemnation by our countrymen. They fail to realize that if the criticism that is passed on their actions, is sometimes ill-informed and even unjust, this is largely due to the veil of secrecy which carefully hides official proceedings from the view of the people in India. Moreover theirs are at present all the privileges of the position and they must bear without impatience or bitterness its few disadvantages."

Since Mr. Gokhale uttered these words more than a decade ago, the temper of officials in this country has by no means improved. On the contrary, the awakened consciousness of the people has induced greater bitterness in the bureaucracy and the contagion, it is to be feared, is steadily spreading upwards! In the issue of spiritual life and death with which India is confronted, that development will have to be faced—not shirked.

Lord Willingdon's Consistency.

Nothing emphasises the glaring inconsistency of the action of Lord Willingdon in ruling Mr. Tilak and Mr. Kelkar out of order on the first resolution at the War Conference on the ground that he could not allow "political discussion" on this resolution than the latitude which he allowed to others Here is an extract from the speech of the Maharaja of Kolhapur who moved the resolution:

This is not a time for us to wrangle and to make demands for higher military posts or political rights or lay down conditions on which our whole-hearted help will be given. (Applause.) We should claim the privileges by our deeds and win them by force of loyalty and love. (Hear, hear.) Time has no doubt come when Government should open a Sandhurst in this Presidency. But this should be got done by the heroic deeds of fighting races who have spilt and are spilling their life-blood on the field of battle and are winning military honours. Why beg for such things when we have now got an opportunity of compelling Government by deeds of loyalty and valour in the field to give them to us? I, for one, would not ask for a commission before I am qualified for it. I would be more a nuisance than of real use. It would be fitting if commissions are given to native officers in the army who have made their mark on the field. What we want at present is action, not words. This is not a time for tongue or pen but for the sword, and of this let the fighting races set an example to the rest by their conduct. (Applause.)

If this is not political discussion we do not know what is, and nearly every sentence of it is a provocation to retort by those who are unable to subscribe to the Maharaja's sentiments.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency visited the Alexandra Nurses Hostel and the Lady workers at the Base Post Office, on Wednesday morning and afterwards attended the Committee Meeting of the Women's Branch at the Depot.

Their Excellencies lunched at the Yacht Club.

Her Excellency visited Lady Hardinge War Hospital on Wednesday afternoon.

THE LATE SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN

The following letter received by Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Kt., from Lady Wedderburn has been sent to us for publication.

Meredith,
Gloucester,
April 2nd, 1918.

Dear Sir Narayen Chandavarkar,

It was very kind of you to send me a telegram telling me of the interesting Meeting in Bombay arranged by the Bombay Presidency Association which so many Parsee and Hindoo ladies attended, in memory of Sir William. Please express my grateful thanks to all for their kind message of condolence which we much appreciate.—Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) M. B. WEDDERBURN.

GERMAN EFFORT ON BELLOY-MARQUEGLIST FRONT FAILS.

ALLIED POSITIONS FIRM.

ENEMY ADVANCE N. OF DRESLINCOURT.

Enemy pressure was continued on Monday night in the direction of Estrees, St. Denis and Ribecourt. The effective resistance on the left did not allow the enemy to capture Leplayron or Courcelles. The village of Mery was recaptured. The chief German effort was directed on Belloy-Marqueglise front, in which ultimately the enemy failed. Our positions are firm. The enemy advanced slightly in the hilly region of Dreslincourt and in the direction of Compiegne by large use of tanks. The Australians, near Morlancourt, carried out successfully a minor operation. Several successful raids were made near Morlancourt, the Scarpe and the Nieppe Forest. Generally speaking, the battle position at present is that the French have held the centre, but have fallen back a little on their right.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11, 4-30 p m.
Recd. 12-15 p m.. June 12.

A French communique says the enemy yesterday evening and last night continued pressure in the direction of Estrees, St. Denis and Ribecourt. On the left our resistance was effective and the enemy was unable to capture Leplayron or Courcelles. We recaptured the village of Mery at ten last night.

The chief German effort was directed on the Belloy-Marqueglise front. A powerful attack with large effectives succeeded in driving us at first as far as Aronde but a magnificient counter-attack threw the enemy back on the whole of this front and restored our positions on line south of Belloy and St. Maur, south of Marqueglise and Vandelicourt.

On our right fierce fight occurred in the wooded hills north of Dreslincourt. The enemy who accumulated a great force in this region has been able to reach Antoval compelling us to carry our line of resistance to the west and south of Ribecourt.

SLIGHT ENEMY ADVANCE TOWARDS COMPIEGNE.

DUE TO LARGE USE OF TANKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 12.

A slight advance of the enemy in the direction of Compiegne was due to the enemy's large use of tanks which our artillery did not succeed in destroying in time.

FRENCH HOLD CENTRE.

DEPLETION OF GERMAN EEFECTIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 12, 7-5 a.m.
Recd. 11 p.m., June 12.

Newspapers state that it is foolish to attempt to minimise the significance of the enemy's gain of ground where every kilometre is most valuable, but they point out that Germans are very far from achieving the programme necessary to straighten their line while correspondents agree that their sacrifices have been greater than in any previous battle of the war.

For the first time indeed since March, they have been effectively counter-attacked with swiftness which gives their storm troops no chance of rest. One correspondent estimates that Germans have thrown a hundred thousand new troops into the battle in the last twenty-four hours and six or eight divisions have already been withdrawn broken. Such is the price paid in the enemy's relentless pursuit of success.

That the enemy's reserves are not inexhaustible is proved by the fact that the Crown Prince has already been forced to borrow four divisions from the Bavarian Crown Prince. It was through these that the enemy captured the villages of Mery, Belloy and St. Maur.

Generally speaking, the battle position at present is that the French have held the centre but have fallen back a little on their right. The situation of the French between the Oise and the Aisne is becoming difficult as the wooded salient, of which Noyon is the apex, is endangered and the enemy is threatening the high road from Noyon to Compiegne. There will be much very costly fighting however before the Germans succeed in reaching Compiegne. The strength of French resistance has delighted Parisians who though confident that Paris will not be reached are energetically pushing preparations to defend the capital.

STUPENDOUS WASTAGE OF GERMAN EFFECTIVES.

STATE OF FATIGUE IN ARMY ANTICIPATED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, June 11.
Recd. 1-45 p.m. June 12.

A well-known military critic M. Henri Bidou writing in the "Journal des Debats" bases his hope of the Allies' success on the stupendous wastage of German effectives. In the first two offensives in 1918 the enemy employed an equivalent of 260 divisions and he threw in the equivalent of a further 53 in the offensive commencing on May 27th, and a further 15 in the present attack. M. Bidou maintains that this prodigious effort cannot be kept up indefinitely and calculates that we are approaching the time when the German army will have reached a state of dangerous fatigue which will synchronise with the final preparedness of America's young and vigorous army which is thirsting for action.

ENEMY DRIVEN BACK.

THROWING FRESH MASSES ON LEFT TO REACH OISE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 10-40 p.m. June 11.
Recd. 5 p.m. June 12.

Reuter's correspondent with the French Headquarters telegraphing to-day says: During the evening and the night of the 10th, June, the Germans attempted to enlarge the salient carved in our front by pushing forward on both wings as well as in the centre. On the left the enemy made no progress and has been driven back in some places between Mery and Vignemont. A magnificent counter-attack by the native African troops supported by the Tanks enabled us to retake Port Farm, west of the Compiegne road with the high ground north of it and the neighbouring farm. Checked and even thrown back on the right and in the centre, the Germans have thrown in fresh masses on the left wing with a view to reaching the Oise. The country here, with wooded hills and deep ravines lends itself readily to infiltration. Our troops operating in the narrow belt between the enemy's advancing line and the Oise ran the risk of being cut off by the enemy reaching the bank south of them and are accordingly being withdrawn to the river where the enemy pursuing will find himself without cover in an open valley under fire of our artillery and machineguns.

IMMENSE GERMAN LOSSES.

DUE TO FORCES BEING THROWN IN AT A GREATER RATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 12.

The "Daily Chronicle's" correspondent on the French front says owing to the heavily fortified allied front now being attacked and no surprise being obtainable von Hutier has been compelled to throw in new forces at a greater rate than in the previous stages of the offensive. This is the reason for the immensity of German losses.

CAPTURES IN OPERATIONS S. OF MORLANCOURT.

298 INCLUDING FIVE OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 10-40 p.m. June 11.
Recd. 1 p.m. June 12.

A British communiqué says the total prisoners taken in the successful operation southward of Morlancourt number 298 including five officers.

SOME SUCCESSFUL RAIDS.

BRITISH ADVANCE SOUTH OF MORLANCOURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11, 2-20 p.m.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 12.

A British communiqué says a minor operation was carried out by the Australians with complete success last night in the neighbourhood of Morlancourt. The line Southward of the village was advanced to depth of nearly half a mile over a mile and half front and 233 prisoners, twenty-one machineguns and a trench mortar were captured.

We made successful raids during the night north-west of Morlancourt, southward of the Scarpe and eastward of the Nieppe forest capturing prisoners and two machine-

(Continued on page 8.)

BRITISH AIR-MEN ON FRENCH FRONT.

SPLENDID WORK DESPITE CLOUDY WEATHER.

TONS OF BOMB POURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11, 11-25 p.m.
Recd. 5 p.m., June 12.

In a communiqué with regard to aviation, Field-Marshal Haig says:—Our airmen on the French battlefront in spite of cloudy weather worked early and late, dropping eight tons of bombs on troops, transport, ammunition dumps, guns and trenches. Direct hits were obtained on the railway at Rove-sur-Matz and on the concentrations of infantry in the triangle of Montdidier-Ricquebourg-Roye. Low-flying machines machinegunned every target offered along the roads behind the fighting-line with an immense number of rounds with good effect. We shot down in this area six aeroplanes and drove down seven out of control. We lost five machines.

There was little activity on the British front. One German aeroplane was destroyed and one driven down our of control. We lost two machines. Night-fliers dropped seven tons of bombs on Cambrai and Bapaume. All returned.

TEN SEAPLANE RAIDS IN 4 DAYS.

FIRES STARTED AND EXPLOSIONS CAUSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 12.

The Admiralty gives details of ten raids on nine objectives in Belgium between June 6th and 9th inclusive. Fourteen tons of bombs were dropped and fires started at the Bruges docks and the Marialter and St. Denis Western aerodromes and four fires started at the Bruges docks and the nunu and two explosions were caused in the eastern basin of the Bruges docks. Two direct hits were obtained on the Zeebrugge mole. Heavy anti-aircraft fire was experienced. Enemy aeroplanes were driven off. All our machines returned.

AUSTRIAN SEAPLANES OVER BRINDISI.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS AT DURAZZO BOMBARDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, June 11.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 12.

The Admiralty states that a squadron of Austrian seaplanes flew over Brindisi on June 9th and dropped several bombs killing and wounding several persons. Anti-aircraft guns and chaserplanes soon compelled the enemy to withdraw. The enemy lost three machines and the aviators were taken prisoners. The British machines bombarded the aerodrome and hangar at Cattaro. The Italian machines twice bombarded with remarkable effectiveness the military establishments at Durazzo. A steamer, moored near aerodrome at Cattaro was observed in flames. All the British and Italian machines returned unharmed.

AN AUSTRIAN NAVAL DIVISION ATTACKED.

ITALIAN TORPEDOES' FINE MANOEUVRE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Recd. 7-30 p.m., June 12.
LONDON, June 12, 4-5 a.m.

A communiqué says two Italian torpedo boats at dawn on Monday near Dalmatian Isles attacked an Austrian naval division consisting of two battleships of the Viribus Unitis type protected by ten destroyers. Our torpedoboats boldly passed the line of the destroyers and hit the leading battleship with two torpedoes and the other with one. They were chased by destroyers, but returned safely to the base after badly damaging an enemy destroyer.

GERMAN WAR METHODS.

CONDEMNED BY SCANDINAVIAN TRANSPORT WORKERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 1 p.m. June 12.

The Scandinavian Committee of the International Transport Workers' Federation met at Copenhagen and passed a resolution expressing strong condemnation of the German war methods, which the resolution said, "are not confined to impeding their enemies' imports but also by preventing imports of necessaries of life into neutral countries, expose to hunger wholly disinterested inhabitants of these countries. In addition Germany in a base and murderous manner has exposed neutral seamen to great suffering and a painful death by sinking without warning and without regard to the natural circumstances of peaceful unarmed merchant ships.

"Further, as from the Norwegian quarters complaints have been received that the U boat commanders look on with cold indifference at the death struggles of neutral seamen without making any attempt to save them, it must be demanded in the name of humanity, that these acts should cease. The barbarity of such methods cannot be defended but will remain throughout all time as a dark blot of shame on the shield of the country concerned.

INDIAN REFORMS.

CABINET UNABLE TO DECIDE YET.

A BILL TO BE INTRODUCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. June 12.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Joynson Hicks asked whether Mr. Montagu would undertake to submit his proposals for the amendment of the Indian Government to the Parliament in the form of a Bill.

Mr. Montagu replied: "As I have already stated, the proposals which the Viceroy and I submitted to the Premier are embodied in the report, which is now before the War Cabinet, but the grave preoccupation of the War Cabinet at present has made it impossible for them to come to a decision as yet regarding the course to be adopted. In accordance with the announcement made in Parliament ample opportunity will be afforded for public discussion of the proposals resulting from my mission to India and, if the Government decides to give effect to the recommendations, it will be necessary to introduce a Bill in due course."

MONROE DOCTRINE FOR PACIFIC COLONIES.

NOT MERE GREED FOR TERRITORY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., June 12.

The "Daily Chronicle" in an editorial article on the Imperial War Cabinet and Conference refers to the article of Mr. Arthur Henderson in its columns discussing our war aims as the concern of the War Cabinet.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that with the general proposition of disinterestedness which President Wilson laid down, the feeling throughout British Empire is in accord. Neither the Empire nor any of its Dominions want territory for territory's sake. They are however not quite in the same situation as the United States. Had there been a German Mexico, a German West Indies or a German Colombia before the war, we may be fairly certain that America would not have tolerated their renewal after the war and her objection would not infringe her real disinterestedness any more than ours need in our present case. What our southern Dominions want is not territory for its own sake, but as security for the Monroe doctrine for the southern hemisphere. A league of nations would enhance such security, but he would be a bold prophet who could guarantee that it would render it superfluous.

The "Daily Express" Lobby correspondent understands that Dominions Premiers intend to discuss the future of German colonies with the Home Government in the frankest manner. Mr. Hughes is particularly earnest on this point. They want the Monroe doctrine applied to their Dominions.

The "Daily News" in an editorial article says the control of raw material in future in African colonies must play a most important part in the Conference, but their consideration must take account of wider interests than those of the British Commonwealth whose policy in the re-settlement of the world must conform to the policy of the American Commonwealth. That is the most urgent present need.

SIR S. IYER'S LETTER TO DR. WILSON.

MR MONTAGU'S OPINION,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 6-20 p.m. June 3.
Recd. 4-15 p.m. June 12

In the House of Commons, replying to questions by Mr. Joynson Hicks and General Croft with regard to the letter of Sir Subramaniya Aiyer to President Wilson Mr. Montagu said "the impropriety of this disgraceful letter is all the more inexcusable owing to the position of the writer. The assertions in the letter are too wild and baseless to require or receive notice from any responsible authority. No action has as yet been taken regarding the matter and I am communicating with the Viceroy."

Sir J. D. Rees asked "Is Mr. Montagu aware that the author of the letter is 77 and that this was a senile production?"

TRIAL OF INDIANS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Mr. Joynson Hicks asked "Has the Government of India issued or will it issue in India in vernacular papers when possible, the result of the trial of the Indians at San Francisco for pro-German anti-British revolutionary propaganda?"

Mr. Montagu replied that he had enquired of the Government of India what steps they had taken or proposed to take to publish the proceedings of the trial.

IMPERIAL WAR CABINET.

PREMIER WELCOMES DELEGATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 12.

The first meeing of the Imperial War Cabinet 1918 began at noon to-day. The Premier welcomed delegates and afterwards entertained them to lunch.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE EXPLAINS WAR SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 12.

It is understood that at to-day's meeting of the Imperial War Cabinet, Mr. Lloyd George explained at great length the whole war situation. The chief subject at to-morrow's meeting of the Imperial Conference will be the arrangement of the Agenda.

RECRUITING IN IRELAND.

ON LINES OF GENERAL ELECTION.

AID OF NATIONALISTS ENLISTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. June 12.

A message to the "Daily Express" from Dublin says recruiting in Ireland will be carried out on the lines of a general election with extensive distribution of leaflets dealing with the pay of soldiers, allowances to dependents and provision of land. There will also be pictures on hoardings including the Irish kiltie in the national colours.

Important progress has been made in enlisting the aid of the Nationalists. A member of Parliament, Mr. Lynch has agreed to act as a recruiting officer and prominent landlords have expressed the intention of raising battalions in their counties. A feature of the campaign will be the marches by the American Regiments with their priests.

FOOD ECONOMY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

A MILLION AND A HALF TONS SAVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 11.
Recd. 9-30 a m. June 12.

Sir Arthur Lee, Director-General of Food Production, informed the London correspondent of the "Petit Parisien" that Great Britain had economised a million and a half tons of food representing a million and a half more Americans for war purposes.

EMIGRATION BILL.

EXPENDITURE LIMITED TO £50,000 YEARLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 12.

In the House of Commons at the report stage of the financial resolution dealing with expenses under the Emigration Bill Mr. Hewins proposed the limitation of expenditure to £50,000 sterling yearly. The proposal was agreed to. Any further expenditure under this head will therefore require legislation.

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE.

LENIN SELECTED BY UNIVERSITY OF STAMBUL!

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 12.

According to the Turkish newspaper "Yenidumya" the University of Stambul has selected Lenin to receive the Nobel peace prize. Other candidates were the Kaiser and Hindenburg.

ANTI-GERMAN FEELING AT FLUSHING.

LEAVE TO ATTEND FUNERAL TO GERMAN OFFICERS WITHDRAWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, June 11.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. June 12.

The "Telegraf's" Flushing correspondent says two German officers were to have attended the funeral of the purser of the Koningin Regentes who died as the result of torpedoing but at the last moment leave for journey was withdrawn. It is reported that this was due to the urgent request of the police superintendent who regarded such a visit as undesirable in view of the anti-German spirit prevailing at Flushing.

BOLSHEVIK FORCES' CONCENTRATION.

AT OLOVIANNAIA TO ATTACK S MENOFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7, 3-5 a.m.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., June 12.

The Bolshevik forces are concentrating at Oloviannaia with a view to attacking Semenoff. Considerable forces, including 2,000 Austrians and Germans are proceeding thence, via China. The Berlin press urges intervention in Siberia.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS OCCUPY SIBERIAN RLY.

SOVIETS DEFEAT ZECHS AT SLATOUST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, June 11.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 12.

A telegram from Kieff says the 15,000 Czecho-Slovaks in the Chelyabinsk region occupied a part of the Siberian railway and captured munitions. The Soviet troops evacuated Chelyabinsk and concentrated near Slatoust where they defeated the Czechs. Other Czechs are near Samara.

HOME RULERS AND WAR CONFERENCE.

A PROMISE OF "OPEN DISCUSSION."

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

In reference to the passage in the statement issued by Messrs. Tilak, Bomanji, Horniman, Jamnadas and Kelkar that members of the War Conference were informed, on behalf of the Governor, that "open discussion" of the resolutions would be allowed, the following letter, which was addressed to Mr. Kelkar by his Excellency's Private Secretary, will be read with interest. It contains a clear assurance on the point and it was on this assurance that Mr. Tilak and Mr. Kelkar acted:—

Ganeshkhind, 7th June, 1918.

Dear Mr. Kelkar,

I am directed by his Excellency the Governor to make the following reply to your letter of May 30th addressed to Mr. Robertson.

(1) An agenda will be prepared and, if possible, circulated in advance to the ladies and gentlemen invited to attend the Conference. [This was not done.—Editor.]

(2) A certain number of speakers will be invited beforehand to move, second and support the resolutions to be laid before the Conference. After these speakers have concluded their remarks, an open discussion will follow.

(3) The resolutions laid before the Conference will be framed to give effect to the resolutions of the Delhi Conference and will be two in number, the first in general terms and the second making specific proposals. Formal amendments will not be admitted, but any criticisms or suggestions which speakers may make in the course of discussion will receive careful consideration of Government. A memorandum detailing the proposals in the second resolution will be attached to the agenda and will be further explained in a statement to be made by the Hon. Mr. Carmichael before the resolution is moved.

(4) No preliminary meeting will be held to draft resolution.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) J. CRERAR.

The following letter was received by Mr. S. R. Bomanji:—

Political Department,
Bombay Castle, the 6th June, 1918.
No. 4589.
From L. Robertson Esq., C.S.I.,
Chief Secretary to Government.
To S. R. Bomanji, Esq.

Sir,—In reply to your letter dated the 3rd June, 1918, relative to the War Conference, I am directed to inform you that amendments to resolutions will not be allowed, but that any suggestions or criticism that may be made in respect of the measures proposed by Government to develop the man-power and resources of the Presidency will receive careful consideration.

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) L. ROBERTSON,
Chief Secretary to Government.

AMERICAN ADVANCE.

N. W. OF CHATTEAU-THIERRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 12, 4-5 a.m.
Recd. 6 p.m., June 12.

An American communique says:—North-westward of Chateau-Thierry, we again advanced our positions at Belleau Wood, taking 250 prisoners.

CZECHO-SLOVAK MOVEMENT.

BRITAIN'S INTEREST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 11 p.m., June 12.

Mr. Balfour in a letter to the Czecho Slovak National Council in Paris, intimates that the British Government will give the Czecho-Slovak movement the same recognition as France and Italy and will recognise the Czecho-Slovak army to which a British Liason Officer will be attached.

GIFTS FOR ROYAL SILVER WEDDING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 12, 7-45 a.m.
Recd. 11 p.m., June 12.

On the occasion of the Royal Silver Wedding, Queen has promised to accept a shower of gifts to Queen Mary's Needlework Guild on behalf of soldiers and sailors. It is emphasised that all Dominions are contributing and her Majesty will welcome offerings from Englishwomen. Local centres will be formed to collect gifts and money.

DEATH OF AN ITALIAN POET AND COMPOSER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 12.

A telegram from Milan announces the death of Signor Arrigo Boito, poet and composer.

DR. NAIR'S PASSPORT.

NOT TO BE CANCELLED

GOVERNMENT'S REASONING.

(Associated Press.)

OOTACAMUND, June 12.

A communique is issued by the Madras Government regarding the passport granted to Dr. Nair for his visit to England. The communique quotes a telegram from Mr. Sarma to his Excellency the Governor in which Mr. Sarma as the chairman of a public meeting held at Madras under the auspices of the Mahajana Sabha and the Home Rule League prayed for the cancellation of the passport granted to Dr. Nair on the ground that the grant of the passport was an act of partiality and that considerations of personal health do not amount to national interest.

The Governor-in-Council observes that the persons responsible for this representation are labouring under a misapprehension both as regards the facts and the rules. The passport to Dr. Nair was issued in a Government order dated 14th March, at a date long anterior both to the cancellation of the passports of Mr. Tilak and others and to the issue of the Government of India's revised instructions on the subject of passports which were dated May 1st. The charge of partiality is therefore obviously without foundation. Moreover, the memorialist is in error in supposing that the Government of India's revised instructions prohibit the grant of passports except on grounds of national interest. The orders are that passports should be refused except on the evidence that the journey is undertaken in the national interest or for an object of urgent private necessity. Health is undoubtedly an object of urgent private necessity and the Governor-in-Council has satisfied himself by special and careful enquiry that the condition of Dr. Nair's health was such as to necessitate a journey to Europe. In these circumstances Government must decline to cancel the passport issued to Dr. Nair in March last.

DELHI CITIZEN'S PROTEST.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, June 12.

A huge public meeting of the citizens of Delhi was held on the 11th instant, Mr. M K. Acharya of the "Indraprastha" presiding, when a resolution protesting against the War Cabinet's attitude in allowing a passport to Dr. Nair, a staunch anti-Home Ruler, while cancelling the passports of Nationalist leaders—an attitude not hopeful to Indians' aspirations.

The resolution was proposed by Hajikulmulk Ajmalkhan, seconded, by Mr. Asaf, Ali. Badrister, and supported by Mr. Nekiram Sharma and was carried unanimously. The chairman of the meeting was man of the meeting was authorised to communicate the resolution to the Government of India, the Secretary of State, and the War Cabinet.

FURTHER BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

FOR SERVICES ON INDIAN FRONTIER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 8.

Recd. 1-45 p.m. June 12.

The Birthday Honours in the "Gazette" for valuable services in connection with the military operations on the Indian Frontier include the following.

C. B.

Brigadier-General Hon. C. G. Bruce.

C. M. G.

Brigadier-General C. C. Luard.

Promoted to the Brevet rank. Lieut.-Colonel C. O. Tanner, Majors W. F. Casson, C. H. Haswell, B. R. Moberly, Captain E. P. Quinan.

D. S. O.

Lieut.-Colonels E. D. Money, and F. W. Johnson, Major A. W. Cornish and H. W. Twiss.

M. C.

Captain A. S. Mackay, Second-Lieutenant Chandra Bahadur Karki.

FOR SERVICES AT SALONICA AND IN RUSSIA.

D. S. O.

The following D. S. O's are for services in connection with the military operations at Salonika and in Russia respectively:—

Major G. H. Wilkinson, Lieut.-Colonel R. S. Bathune.

LONDON, June 10.

Recd. 8 p.m., June 12.

The "Gazette" contains the following Birthday promotions and appointments to the Order of the British Empire for services in the war:—

Knights Grand Cross.—Sir William Garstin and the Earl of Plymouth.

Knight Commander.—Admiral Sir R. Pierse.

Commanders.—Sir H. P. Burt, Mistress G. S. Hamilton Grace, founder of Mesopotamia Comforts Fund, Lt.-Col. S. G. Moens, Major J. H Stanley, both Red Cross staff, Mesopotamia, A. O. Wood, Manager of Imperial Bank of Persia.

Officers.—Lt.-Col. P. H. Browne, Assistant Director of Inland Water Transport in Mesopotamia, Capt. E. Bruce, Master of Hospital ship "Plassy", L. A. Dixon, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in Mesopotamia, G. E. Franey, Secretary to Mr. Montagu during his tour in India, Capt. H. G. Holmes and E. W. Salcombe both Red Cross staff in Mesopotamia, Capt. W. E. Hutchinson of British India Navigation Company.

C. B.—There are a number of Companions of the Bath including Major-General N. W. Barnardiston.

To be K. C. M. G.—Major-Generals H. C. Lowther, H. L. Tagart and Sir Berkley Moynihan, Colonels W. H. Horrocks and Sir Ronald Ross.

C. M. G.—There are many C. M. G.'s including Colonel W. F. Cahusac and Lt.-Col. Sir H. Thornhill.

TURKEY'S DESIRE FOR EXPANSION.

GERMAN ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 7, 5-30 a.m.

Recd. 5-45 p.m., June 12.

The "Kreuz Zeitung" attacks Turkey for the ambitions on the Black Sea coast and in the Caucasus. It says that the union of the Crimea with Turkey is quite impossible, because it would injure Ukraine's vital interests. The Province of Taurida, of which Crimea is a part belongs nationally and geographically to Ukraine, which also claims Sebastopol. Turkey's idea seems to be to gain a dominating position on the Black Sea, making the pan-Turkish idea paramount there and also to make Caucasus a strong rampart between Turkey and Russia. Hence, the German policy is confronted by difficult tasks.

A certain antagonism between Trans-Caucasia and Turkey already exists and antagonism between Turkey and Ukraine is arising, while Turkey's idea of her relations with Persia is in no way recognised by the latter. When Germany entered the war, she guaranteed Turkey's present frontiers and will continue to fight for them. Therefore, Germany is entitled to oppose the Turkish designs in the north-east and east, which go far beyond any possibilities contemplated at the beginning of the war.

The "Kreuz Zeitung" concludes by arguing that the war must not leave antagonisms between Germany and Russia, the supreme war aim being to make the formation of a fresh coalition against Germany impossible.

TURKEY'S PREDATORY AMBITIONS IN CACASUS.

GERMAN DISAPPROVAL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.

LONDON, June 4, 7-10 p.m.

Recd. 5-15 p.m., June 12.

German dissatisfaction at Turkey's predatory ambitions in the Caucasus is further voiced by George Bernhard, who writing in the "Vossische Zeitung" points out that Turkey's attitude must strengthen the pro-British and pro-Russian feeling in the Caucasus. He adds "the Turco-German alliance is certainly not based on sentimentality. The Turks know that Germany has had certain advantages from it, but they also know that only Berlin can guarantee a Turkish Constantinople."

It is very important that Germany should in a very friendly manner point this out again to Turkey.

DEVASTATION IN CHINA.

RUIN, MURDER AND RAPE SPREAD BY TROOPS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 4, 1-35 p.m.

Recd. 7-30 p.m., June 12.

The northern troops have devastated Hunan and burned down the town of Liling and sacked Paoking. Wherever the troops pass, they spread ruin, murder and rape.

EMIGRATION OF WOMEN.

NECESSARY FOR "SURPLUS" LABOUR AFTER WAR.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 12.

Recd. 5-45 p.m., June 12.

At the Conference of women workers in London, Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon presiding, said that large numbers of women and girls employed on war work would wish to find fresh fields for work in the Dominions after war.

Lord Burnham said that Government should interest itself more in emigration. especially emigration of women, which had been much neglected. There would be a surplus of women labour after the war and women should insist upon a representation on the Emigration Board, which was really an Imperial organisation. There should be greater cohesion among the emigration societies generally, irrespective of their connection with any particular Dominion. Emigration would be an important part in any demobilisation scheme after the war.

INSURRECTION AT AIDIN.

ENTIRE REGIMENT TAKE REFUGE IN MOUNTAINS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 3, 5-30 p.m.

Recd. 7-30 p.m., June 12.

An insurrection is spreading at Aidin, south-east of Smyrna. The entire regiment at Konia refused to go to Palestine, seized the artillery and took refuge in mountains. They annihilated the troops sent against them.

DEATH OF BRIG.-GEN. F. W. LUMSDEN

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 10, 3-10 p.m.

Recd. 7-30 p.m., June 12.

Brigadier-General F. W. Lumsden has been killed in action.

[Brigadier-General Frederick William Lumsden was born in 1871. He joined the R. A. in 1890, became Captain in 1897, and was promoted to Major in 1913. He was appointed General Station Officer, 2nd Grade, Straits Settlement, in 1910. He served in the present war, since 1914. He was raised Brigade-Major in 1915 and was subsequently made Brigadier-General. He won the D. S. O. and two Bars and latterly in 1917 the V. C.]

GERMAN EFFORT ON BELLOY-MARQUEGLIST FRONT FAILS.

(Continued from page 7.)

guns and inflicting numerous casualties. The enemy raided a post in the Aveluy wood and one British soldier is missing. There was active hostile cannonading and gas-shelling at night westward of Lens.

"UNIMPORTANT GAINS OF TERRITORY."

A GERMAN ADMISSION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 8, 11-50 p.m.

Recd. 7-30 p.m., June 12.

A wireless German official says: Renewed enemy attacks, north-west of Chateau Thierry and on Ardre only brought him unimportant gains of territory.

FRENCH SUCCESSFUL COUNTER-ATTACKS

GERMAN PUSHED BACK IN CENTRE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 12, 3-30 a.m.

Recd. 6 p.m., June 12.

Last night's French communique said:—The battle continues to-day from Montdidier to the Oise. On the left, our troops supported by Tanks counter-attacked in the afternoon on a front of twelve kilometres between Rubescourt and St. Maur. Notwithstanding desperate resistance, we reached the southern approaches of Lefretoy and captured the height between Courcelles and Mortemer. We carried our lines over two kilometres to the east of Mery and also recaptured Belloy and Bois Genlis and reached the southern outskirts of St. Maur. The enemy lost heavily and left a thousand prisoners and several guns in our hands.

In the centre, the Germans, who had succeeded in pushing to the south of the Hoges Farm and Autheuil, were driven back beyond both points. On our right the enemy accentuating the pressure sought to gain the Metz valley. Several violent attacks at Chevincourt were repulsed.

AMERICANS' BRILLIANT CAPTURE.

The enemy gained at footing in Machemont and Bethancourt which are bitterly disputed.

The Americans, south of the Ourcq, this morning brilliantly captured the Belleau wood and three hundred prisoners.

BOMBING SQUADRONS' FEATS.

Our day bombing squadrons continued their work on Monday in spite of bad weather. Groups of aeroplanes flying low at most exposed points of the battlefield dropped projectiles on enemy concentrations, dispersing reinforcements and inflicting heavy losses. Several crews made several trips. Eight tons of explosives were thus dropped with best results. The enemy rear was actively bombed on Monday night. Twenty tons of projectiles were dropped on convoys, cantonments and stations. Two munitions depots were blown up. Four enemy aeroplanes and a captive balloon were felled on Monday by our chasers.

WONDERFUL FEATS BY BRITISH FLIERS.

HOW A DOZEN ALBATROSSES WERE ENTRAPPED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 11, 11-25 p.m.

Recd. 5-15 p.m., June 12.

Reuter's correspondent with the British Headquarters telegraphing to-day says: Fine weather has been productive of great activity. Our fliers accomplished wonderful feats on the 5th June. One of our fighting machines leading a patrol met a Halberstadt which fired green light and showed no disposition to escape. Suspecting a trap, the British machine hovered, whereupon six Albatrosses entered the scene. The rest of the British patrol were coming up to give battle when six more Albatrosses appeared and dived upon the first half-dozen, which they mistook for the enemies. A regular melee ensued into which our patrol plunged causing the Halberstadt and two Albatrosses to crash and sending down several others out of control.

On the night of the 31st May, a Patrol Lieutenant saw a big German bombing machine caught by our searchlight. He pursued it getting within twenty-five yards and emptied the drum from his Lewis gun, sending the machine down in flames. This is the first occasion on which an enemy machine has been brought down at night by an aerial attack. The British patrol of eight machines met and engaged a formation of forty Germans, four of which crashed down and the fifth staggered off out of control. The remainder were driven off.

30,000 ROUNDS FIRED DURING DAY.

Our airmen are co-operating with the French on the Aisne front and doing excellent work. On the 9th June, they fired 30,000 rounds and dropped 300 bombs on the enemy troops and transport.

STANDARDISATION OF TEXTILES.

WOOL FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 12, 1-45 a.m.

Recd. 5 p.m., June 12.

At an exhibition of standard clothing at Bradford, Illingworth, the Postmaster-General, said that seventy per cent. of wool used in Great Britain was needed for official purposes and still more would be needed to clothe the American army. Standardisation would shortly be extended to hosiery and other textiles. The country's morale was better textiles. The twelve months ago. Good suits were being supplied to discharged soldiers costing less than two pounds each.

Another speaker declared that a standard dress for women was probable.

BENGAL'S POLITICAL DETENUS.

THIRTY-SIX ON HUNGER-STRIKE.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 12.

The names and designations of State prisoners, who have commenced hunger-strike in the Hazaribag jail, are published.

The number of strikers is 36. Of these one is a Calcutta High Court Vakil, one an M. A. B. L., Professor, Cooch Behar College, four M.A. and M. Sc. students, six B. A. and B. Sc. students, two merchants, one landlord, five teachers, two businessmen, one Engineering College student, three I. A. students, one typist and four Matriculation students.

NO RAID ON COLOGNE ON CORPUS CHRISTI DAY.

INTERPELLATIONS IN COMMONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 3, 6-10 p.m.

Recd. 7-30 p.m., June 12.

In the House of Commons, replying to the questions regarding the Government agreeing to the request of the Vatican not to bombard Cologne on Corpus Christi day, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the appeal of the Vatican was received by the British and the French Governments. The reply in terms already announced was sent after consultation and in agreement with the French Government. The staff of the Air Ministry was also consulted.

Mr. Hall asked did the Germans undertake that the aircraft used in protecting the back areas would not be used for bombing hospitals and troops on Corpus Christi Day?

Mr. Bonar Law replied the Air Minister opined that the German aircraft would not be so used, if only because the notice was too short for an expedition to be made.

Replying to further questions, Mr. Bonar Law said the decision was taken by the War Cabiniet after full consideration of all relevant facts.

Mr. Carr Gomm asked was the attention of the Vatican drawn to the Whitsun air raid on London?

Mr. Bonar Law said No. Obviously the Government would have been fully justified in view of the Whitsun air raid in refusing altogether to consider the appeal. It seemed a peculiar example of German mentality that such a request should be submitted by the Germans, after what had occurred, but although it was an impudent request it did not follow that it was an unwise British decision.

Mr. Herbert Samuel asked were the Germans asked reciprocally to spare places behind the Anglo-French lines?

Mr. Bonar Law said No. Had we made such a request, it would have implied that we were making a bargain. We were not making a bargain but were doing what we thought right.

Mr. Frederick Whyte asked. Has the Vatican made any representations to Germany?

Mr. Bonar Law replied, he was not aware that the Vatican had done so.

MICA PRODUCTION IN CEYLON

FAIR PROSPECTS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 11.

With regard to the demand for mica, details of which were issued by the Ceylon Government there has been a certain amount of activity in the interior parts of the island were mica is generally found and numerous samples were brought to Colombo during the past few days. The Principal Mineral Surveyor has also been supplied with a large number of samples but most of these in his opinion are not the kinds wanted. What is wanted is cured mica in uawless sheets and from the samples submitted it looked as if a fair quantity could be obtained in the island. Anything from one square inch upward will have a good demand and the value of mica has increased rapidly. The London price at present is six pence for one square inch and five shillings for twelve square inch slabs and much highter prices according as the sizes increase.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 12.

Depression has formed in Chota Nagpur. Rain has been nearly general in Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and eastern half of Pnited Provinces; local in Malabar. A few falls also occurred in Assam, Mysore, South-east Madras and north coast. The chief falls are:—Tavoy one and half inches, Moulmein two, Cherrapunji seven, Saugor, Island and Allahabad three, Cawnpore one. Benares Lucknow one and half, Murree one, Raipur one and half and Jalpaiguri two.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in Bihar and decrease in the United Provinces.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 12.

Prices ruled easier in jute share market and not much business was done except in Kamarhattys. A few transactions in coal shares were put through. In miscellaneous section Buxar timber changed hands at Rs. 6-8 premium. This is a new company brought out by Messrs. Davenport and Co., Managing Agents. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Churulia 14-8, Deoli 36-8, Gopalichuck 10, Saltore 7-12, Sowardih 15-12.

Jute:—Auckland ord 392, Budge-Budge ord 536, Dalhousie ord 532, Fort William ord 331, Howrah ord 44, Kamarhatty ord 643, Kamarhatty pref 104, Kelvin ord 780, Lawrence ord 552, Lansdowne ord 350, Lotihan ord 238, Naihati ord 615, Northbrook ord 54-12, Reliance ord 38-4.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 21-10, Bihar Oil 44-4, Bengal Brass 28-4, Buxar Saw Mills 6-8 p, Burn and Co. 6 per cent. deb. 100-8, Calcutta City Flour 17-6, Dunbar Cotton ord 57, Eastern Paint 12, Ryam Sugar 18-2.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 64-4 to Rs. 64-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 64-12 to Rs. 65.

THE CANT OF "BARGAINING."

THE SHAM OF "ETERNAL VERITIES"!

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am not writing this to expose the hollowness of the Bombay War Conference, or to protest against the provocative and gratuitous libel against the Home Rule League which his Excellency the Governor was pleased to address with so much vehemence and reiteration. For, the hollowness of the Conference is too patent to need an exposition and the libel is too egregious to be dealt with by a protest of an individual. I am, therefore, merely attempting here to understand the political philosophy of some of the saints and philosophers who were invited at the War Conference on Monday last.

I must confess that I feel frightfully nervous while venturing to analyse and understand these political philosophers whose greatest leader in Bombay, it seems, is Sir Narayen Chandavarkar. It was said by Sir Narayen at the War Conference that he had risen to speak for a few minutes at the desire of the political party to which he belonged, and there is no doubt that he spoke there as the head of some new-fangled political party. I say "new-fangled" political party for a special reason. On the one hand Sir Narayen has never been guilty of being a member of the "selfish" Home Rule League, while on the other hand some eminent men of the old political party say that Sir Narayen's exhibition on the Town Hall platform was absolutely uncalled for and had no sanction of any political party. But Sir Narayen said he did belong to a political party; evidently, therefore, it must be a "new-fangled" political party who never "bargain," who are frightfully "unselfish," and whose business it is to talk of "eternal verities" till eternity or doomsday. But we need not bother on whose behalf Sir Narayen rose to speak in the War Conference. We are concerned only with his "holy principles," his "eternal verities," his absolute "surrender" of rights and liberties, and his unselfish "sacrifice" on the altar of loyalty to the bureaucracy.

There is no doubt that H. H. the Jam Saheb, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji and Sir Narayen would together beat Krishna's Bhagwat Gita hollow in the philosophy of unselfishness and "Nishkama Karma" (equal to desireless action). They would surrender everything, sacrifice everything, but ask for nothing. Ireland may bargain, Ulster may bargain, Afrikanders may bargain, the English Labour Party may bargain, even the suffragettes may bargain, but our unselfish trinity would never bargain, although they hope to get Nirvana after the war is over by the vicarious sacrifice of the selfish Home Rulers. Now, this cant of "bargaining" would be perfectly harmless in the ethereal regions of the Himalayas, or in a metaphysical sermon to a metaphysical audience. But unfortunately we have to live in a world of hard realities, in a world of shopkeepers, where life itself is a huge bargain, and none of these amiable saints has yet renounced this horrid bargaining world. The Government is protecting our lives and properties because we are protecting the Government and *vice versa*, and not for "eternal verities" is England asking our help in this supreme crisis,—not for the sake of "eternal verities," but for the sake of her own life and liberties. We are helping and will help England to our utmost capacity not for the sake of "eternal verities," but for the sake of our own existence, life and freedom. The Allies are battling not for the sake of "eternal verities," but for the sake of their free existence.

And is there any shame in fighting for one's existence and freedom? Is there any disgrace in entering into a thousand bargains for your life and liberty? Is there anything more sacred than national independence? Is there a greater eternal verity than a free existence? Is there any shame in acknowledging that the freedom of India is dearer and nearer to us than the freedom of Belgium, of Serbia, of Montenegro, of Poland, of the Slavs? Is there any sin for an Englishman to say that he loves the world, but he loves his England more? Is there anything heinous for an Irishman to say that Ireland first and every other country afterwards? Call it selfishness, call it shopkeeping, call it bargaining if you please, but that is the only verity that will endure for eternity, and to talk of any other abstract eternal verities in matters political is either unmitigated nonsense or unpardonable cant and hypocrisy.

By-the-by, may one here question the right of H. H. the Jam Saheb to give gratuitous advice to the British Indian public at the War Conference? Who is he to advise us on our political rights or on the manner in which we should fight our political fight? Before he dabbles in British Indian politics let him mend matters nearer home at Jamnagar, which require his urgent attention. Since he has undertaken to harangue us on politics, may we also entreat him not to play (cricket) with his administration and his people? Not that we mind such princely interference very much. On the contrary we need all the sympathy of our princes in the great national struggle we are conducting against the iron walls of bureaucratic despotism. But we want their sympathy, not their patronising and ignorant criticism. We would always welcome even their criticism, provided they extend to us the same hospitality and allow us to do our duty by our fellow-countrymen in the native States who are living under their paternal despotism and who are crying for help across the British frontiers to make the Native States a fit place for democracy, and who are breathlessly waiting for the day when self-determination would come to them,—self-determination about which there is such tall talk all over the world.

To revert to the cant of bargaining, what is Mr. Lloyd George doing but bargaining, bargaining and bargaining with the Irish, with the Labourites, with the suffragettes, with the Tories, with the Liberals and even with the Allies? What is our own Government doing, but bargaining here, bargaining there, bargaining everywhere? And we don't blame them for that. We don't reproach them for their selfishness, for we know that there is no one unselfish in this selfish world, not even President Wilson or Sir Narayen Chandavarkar, or the Jam Saheb of Navanagar for the matter of that. And one need not be ashamed of one's selfishness if it is free from hypocrisy and meanness and sordidness. And can the Jam Saheb or Sir Narayen or Mr. Manmohandas or Lord Willingdon ever dare to accuse the Home Rule League of mean hypocrisy or sordid desires? The Home Rule League may not believe in the sham and the shibboleth of "eternal verities" and "holy principles," but they do believe in straight, honest, fearless talk. They may not believe in misleading the Government and the Empire and lulling them to sleep by hypocritical assurances and meaningless harangues on abstract metaphysics, but they do believe in teaching statesmanship to bureaucrats and awakening the conscience of the Empire so that the solidarity of the Empire may not be jeopardized during or after the war. You may exploit their unflinching loyalty to the Crown in whatever honourable manner you can, but any attempt to pull them down to your wishes and ends by insinuating that they are not sincere enough to help the Empire would be futile and suicidal. If the Home Rule League does not mean deathless loyalty to the Crown, the country and the highest ideals of the Empire, then it means nothing. To doubt its sincerity is to doubt your own loyalty to these ideals.

To talk of "eternal" platitudes and not to have the moral courage to speak out the truth and to speak out the mind of the public once in a life-time! Sir Narayen and others of his party will pardon us, but we must say we are sick of such leadership. Let those who talked platitudinous nonsense at the Town Hall do a little heart-searching and ask themselves whether they represented the Bombay Presidency or whether the Hon. Mr. Jinnah did so, whether they expressed the public opinion of this Presidency or the President of the Home Rule League? I assure you, Sir, we are disgusted at this milk-and-water politics, and we cannot sufficiently thank Mr. Jinnah for the frankness and boldness with which he spoke out in unmistakable terms the mind of this Presidency at the Town Hall meeting. Either let us not have any politics at all, or for Heaven's sake have honest, straightforward, fearless politics. Personally speaking, Home Rule has no fascination for me. I do not think Home Rule is a panacea for all the ills of our mundane and spiritual existence. But I do believe that Home Rule is the only condition of national life in which we can ever hope to see in our countrymen a sense of self-respect, a sincerity of purpose, a thirst for nobler and higher living, and a passion for truth and freedom. That is why one is anxious not so much for the acquisition of Home Rule as for the steps leading towards it, not so much for the grant of Reforms by our paternal Government as for the manly and honourable part our countrymen are able to play in awakening the Empire to the trumpet call of freedom, and in morally compelling the bureaucrats to capitulate.—Yours, etc.,

N. B. VIBHAKAR.

Bombay, June 12, 1918.

SECOND WAR LOAN.

TOTAL EXCEEDS THIRTEEN CRORES.

The following is the progressive total of the subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan, as known up to 8 p.m. on 12th June, 1918, (excluding subscriptions through Post Office):—

	Rs.
Bengal	6,52,69,200
Bombay	2,98,69,600
United Provinces	1,03,24,100
Madras	99,30,100
Punjab	50,65,900
Minor Administrations ...	47,05,000
Burma	35,02,700
Central Provinces	10,54,600
Bihar & Orissa	8,74,800
Assam	44,600
Total Rs.	13,06,40,600

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

The total amount of the applications received by Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, through Post Offices in the Bombay Circle, up to 8th June, 1918, comes to Rs. 12,150.

ALLEGED BRIBERY OF PUNJAB OFFICIAL.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 12.

Lieut.-Col. A. A. Irvine, Sessions Judge of Ambala, who has been placed on special duty as special Magistrate at Montgomery, has been engaged for the last few weeks in trying three charges of bribery, which has been instituted by the Punjab Government against Pandit Amar Nath Mattu, B.A., Extra Assistant Commissioner. It is alleged that some time in 1913 Pandit Amar Nath accepted a bribe of Rs. 3,450 in 230 sovereigns in the case of Fakirchand v. Labbu Ram. In two Ferozepur cases, it is alleged, a bribe of Rs. 200 was paid by one Musammat Karam Kuar and a bribe of Rs. 500 paid by one Daulat Ram to secure the acquittal of his brother-in-law Nanak Chand. The defence is that the cases were entirely false and got up by certain persons whom the Pandit had denounced for bribery in June, 1917, when he was on a visit to Simla and had interviews with high officials.

Mr. Satyachandra Mukerji of Allahabad conducted the case for the defence.

Judgment was reserved.

RICKSHAWALLAHS' STRIKE OVER.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 12.

The Rickshaw coolies' strike has now ended, the coolies agreeing to the terms of the owners of the vehicles.

Sir George Barnes, Commerce Member, left Simla on Tuesday to Bombay on tour and will return next week.

The following are the balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—May 1916, Rs. 14,46,85,000; May 1917, Rs. 32,48,70,000; and May 1918, Rs. 19,95,93,000.

ALLIED WORKERS' PEACE TERMS.

TO OVERTHROW MILITARIST IMPERIALISM.

MR. HENDERSON INTERVIEWED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. June 12.

Mr. Arthur Henderson interviewed by Reuter stated that the Allied workers would not compromise on the essential issues, surrender to military imperialism nor agree to a cynical peace based on military stalemate. The workers wanted a peace based upon an understanding among all the belligerents, in accordance with the principles of international justice and self-determination. The workers opposed a peace of conquest and annexations imposed by either side. The workers were pledged to create a new international system which would prevent a war. The keystone of the system would be a league of nations, including the present belligerents and neutrals.

The league would involve the suppression of secret diplomacy, publication of all interstate treaties which must not contravene the principles of the league and the abolition of compulsory military service, also renunciation of the proposed economic boycott of Germany.

Mr. Henderson pointed out that the memorandum on the war aims of the interallied conference proved that the workers did not seek to enter into a plenary conference with the belligerents. The workers sought to unite with the German people to overthrow the system of militarism imperialism and convince the Germans that the free Western democracy would not submit to a German peace as imposed on the Ukraine and Rumania. If the Germans still persisted in upholding the Prussian militarism, war would be prolonged until one side was completely subjugated as the American trade unionists desired.

ENTENTE SOCIALISTS' MEMORANDUM

GERMAN SOCIALISTS FOR PEACE BY "UNDERSTANDING."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 2.
AMSTERDAM, June 2.
Recd. 1-55 p.m., June 12.

At a meeting of the German Socialist party on May 31st Ebert said a copy of the Entente Socialists' memorandum had just been received indirectly. The attitude of the German Socialists to it had been laid down in the memorandum regarding the Stockholm Conference which was unanimously approved by the last party congress.

The German socialists were always ready to take a part in the conference of all the socialist parties and negotiate with them on the basis of the Stockholm memorandum. The entente socialists' war aims largely accorded with the annexationist aims of their governments. The meeting passed a resolution in favour of general peace by understanding on the basis of the Reichstag resolution of the 19th July last year.

PEACE BY "UNDERSTANDING."

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN SOCIALISTS' DEMANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, June 3.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. June 12.

A telegram from Vienna says the conference of the Austro-Hungarian socialists attended by delegates from everywhere in the Monarchy passed a resolution demanding an immediate convocation of the Reichsrath and its consideration of the Brest-Litovsk and Bukharest treaties, which the conference considered a violation of the principles of peace by understanding. The Conference passed a further resolution requesting the Central Governments to offer a peace on the basis: firstly, of the establishment of a league of nations with general disarmament and institution of international arbitration courts; secondly, renunciation of annexations and indemnities in the West, South, East and South-East; and thirdly, the grant of full self-determination to the border peoples torn from Russia.

EXPLOSION AT BEAUSSENS MUNITIONS WORKS.

SEVERE DAMAGE REPORTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, June 4.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. June 12.

A serious explosion has occurred at the Beaussens munition works and caused severe damage. The number of victims cannot at present be discovered. Considerable quantity of munitions has been lost.

REV. J. E. C. WELLDON.

APPOINTED DEAN OF DURHAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 8.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 12.

The Rt. Reverend J. E. C. Welldon has been appointed Dean of Durham.

EFFECTIVENESS OF ALLIED AIR RAIDS.

GERMAN CHIEF'S STATEMENT IN CAMERA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., June 12.

AMSTERDAM.—The effectiveness of the Allied air raids on Germany is further illustrated by the attendance at a meeting of the Cologne town council of the Chief of the Staff of the German air forces, who explained why warning was not given until too late. He also made a statement *in camera* regarding the damage done by the allied air raids in West Germany.

A LIEUT.-COLONEL'S TESTIMONY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., June 12.

AMSTERDAM.—Writing in the "North German Gazette" a German lieut-colonel who took part in a recent battle admits that the losses of some of the German attacking units were very heavy.

GERMAN SAFE CONDUCT TO DUTCH STEAMERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, June 4.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. June 12.

The "Handelsblad" regards the German safe conduct for the Dutch steamers Zeildyk and Hector as indicating a speedy conclusion of the Dutch-German naval agreement. It believes that Germany has now dropped the earlier contention that vessels constructed in Holland with material from Germany should for a certain period not sail to the United States.

LOSS OF PARCELS AT SEA.

POSTAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 9.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. June 12.

The Post Office announces the loss at sea through enemy action of parcels for China, Dutch Indies, Hong-Kong, North Borneo Sarawak, Siam and the Straits Settlements which were received at the General Post Office, in London for despatch from the 10th May to the 16th inclusive.

SILVER SHORTAGE IN HOLLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. June 12.

There is shortage of silver money in Holland owing to the apparent illicit smelting or export. People are buying up over nominal value. The authorities threaten to punish the offenders.

GREEK VICTORY IN MACEDONIA.

AN IMPORTANT POSITION CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., June 12.

ATHENS.—The Greek victory in Macedonia resulted in the capture of a double range of steep heights which form a veritable fortress with deep tunnels defended by machineguns in every direction. The Bulgarians were surprised, the Kreeks being upon them as soon as the barrage lifted.

DON REPUBLIC.

PRESIDENT OF BOLSHEVIK COMMISSIONERS HANGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MOSCOW, June 3.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., June 12.

The Anti-Soviet Cossacks have hanged the President of the Bolshevik commissioners of the Don republic, who was the chief organisier of the Cossack movement against Kaledin.

COTTON CRISIS IN MANCHESTER.

QUESTION OF ROTATION SYSTEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., June 12.

The United Textile Factory Workers' Association at a meeting at Manchester decided to oppose the Cotton Control Board's scheme regarding paying off under restricted conditions and insisted that the rotation system of unemployment must as continued. The Government was urged to bring more raw cotton to Lancashire. The weavers threaten to strike if the present system is altered as the cotton trade is severely hit by the war. Concession has been granted to the spinners. It is anticipated that the rotation system of unemployment will be hung up for six weeks. The advance in wages of twenty-five per cent. has been accepted.

LOST MERCANTILE TONNAGE

TO BE MADE GOOD BY ENEMY POWERS AFTER WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 5 p.m., June 12.

Sir Spencer Wilson taking the chair at a meeting of Imperial Maritime League said the League's campaign to ensure the inclusion of a condition in peace terms that the enemy powers should surrender the amount of mercantile tonnage equal to the Allied tonnage sunk by the enemy had been attained as the Government had given assurances to the League on the point.

NO CONSCRIPTION IN EGYPT

VOLUNTARY SYSTEM TO BE IN FORCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 1 p.m. June 12.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Winterton, Mr. Cecil promised that the suggestion to conscript the Allied and British civilians in Egypt and Sudan should be immediately considered. Regarding the suggestion to conscript more Egyptians Mr. Cecil said the Government was advised that it would be undesirable at present to withdraw or amend the proclamation of 6th December, 1914 by which Britain assumed the whole burden of the war as far as Egypt was concerned. Recruitment in Egypt, therefore, remained voluntary. A thorough recruiting campaign was operating with creditable results.

INTERNATIONAL SEAMEN'S FEDERATION FORMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 11 p.m., June 12.

A telegram from Copenhagen states that an International Seamen's Federation has been formed with Mr. Havelock Wilson as President and M. Teamm of Copenhagen as Secretary. The headquarters will be in London.

RECAPTURE OF ERZERUM.

ARMENIAN RESISTANCE TO TURKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 4, 8-50 p.m.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., June 12.

Reuter learns that the Armenians since November have desperately resisted the advance of the Turks. The recapture of Erzerum was a remarkable event. Poorly fed ill-equipped Armenians faced the Turks single-handed from November to February when the Turkish attempt to occupy Batum roused the Georgians who have since cooperated against the Turks compelling the latter to bring up fresh divisions and delaying the Turkish march to Persia.

BIG BATTLE NEAR KARS.

RUSSIANS DEFEAT TURKO-GERMAN TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MOSCOW, June 5, 4-45 p.m.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., June 12.

Delayed telegrams state that the Russians defeated the Turks and the Germans in a big battle near Kars. The Turks and the Germans are reported to be retreating along the Ardahan road and massacring the population.

CASUALTIES IN BEAUSSENS EXPLOSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MARSEILLES, June 5, 8-55 a.m.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., June 12.

A hundred were killed and fifty injured in the explosion at the Beaussens munition works on the 3rd.

DESTRUCTION OF SUBMARINES.

IMPROVED RATE IN MAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, June 11.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. June 12.

The "Petit Parisien" learns that since the last British and French official statements the rate of destruction of submarines has further improved and the month of May will have proved to be still more disastrous to the U boats. One of the chief means of destruuction, which is increasingly effective is the North Sea minefields chiefly laid by the British.

PRIME MINISTER'S SONS.

The Prime Minister's private secretary has addressed the following letter to the editor of the "National News":—

Dear Sir,—I am desired by the Prime minister to request that you will be so good as to insert in the "National News" a contradiction of the following statement which appeared in last Sunday's issue of that paper.

". . . The exclamation had obvious reference to the fact that Mr. Lloyd George's son is now in he United States as a member of Lord Reading's entourage. . ."

Although rumours to this effect have already been denied in the Press, you still think fit to repeat as a fact a statement which is utterly untrue, and for which there is no foundation.

Both Mr. Lloyd George's sons joined the Army at the beginning of the war. The elder was in America when war broke out and returned to this country at once to join the Army. He has been at the front now for three years. The younger, to whom the rumours apparently relate (but who has never been in America at all) has also been at the front since 1915, went through the fighting on the Some and the whole of the heavy fighting of last year on Arras-Ypres front. In regard to the work done by his battery during this later period it may be added, in fairness to him, that he received the congratulations of his General for his "valuable services and devotion to duty." He was invalided home a short time ago, and is now returning to the front in the ordinary course.—Yours faithfully, Wm. Sutherland.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out in Baranagore North Jute Mill. A big brick built godown fully stocked with jute was on fire at about mid-day. The roof collapsed, after which the firemen were able to keep the fire under control but still burning. The estimated damage amounts to about two lakhs. The loss is covered by insurance.

DUTCH STEAMERS NOT TO SAIL FOR U. S.

AMERICAN RELIEF TO HOLLAND DELAYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 3.
WASHINGTON, June 3.
Recd. 1-55 p.m., June 12.

The Dutch steamers Stella and Java which some time ago were authorised to load cereals for Holland have completed their cargoes and are ready to sail but owners for some reason have instructed them not to sail. This action unfortunately delays the American Government's measures for the relief of Holland's immediate urgant food shortage owing to which the American Government undertook to assemble bread and cereals at convenient ports of embarkation so that shipments could be made without delay.

The cargoes of the Stella and the Java 15,000 tons more have been awaiting transportation to Holland at the American ports for ten days and as much more has since been arranged to be ready whenever steamers arrive to load it.

The War Trade Board to-day authorises the Dutch steamer Ceylon under contract to return from Dutch Indies to the United States to make a trip from Java to Saigon and return with a cargo of rice to Java before fulfilling her engagement. This concession is made at the request of the Netherlands Charge D'Affaires de Beaufort owing to the shortage of foodstuffs in Java. The War Trade Board has also considered the interest of another Dutch colony and has agreed to facilitate the shipment of a cargo of flour from Argentine to Dutch Guiana, this in addition to the shipments of flour which have been authorised from the United States to Dutch Guiana and Curacao.

TURKISH WAR POLICY.

REVENTLOW'S DISSATISFACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 2, 2-45 p.m.
Recd. 5 p.m., June 12.

German dissatisfaction with the Turkish war policy is further evidenced by Reventlow in an article in the "Deutsche Tages Zeitung" in which he calls attention to a statement of the Turkish Minister at Berne to the Budapest newspaper "Avilag," laying down the Caucasus as at present the central point of Turkey's interests. Reventlow is displeased with this doctrine under which strong Turkish forces are being diverted far beyond the frontiers of the territories ceded to Turkey under the Brestlitovsk treaty. He points out that it is evidently Turkey's aim to take Tiflis and says that this "giant programme" will entirely shift the gravity of the Turkish power from the south to the north which is a contingency, which Reventlow concludes to be totally at variance with the essential war aim, namely the recapture of Arabia, Jerusalem and Egypt.

IMMOBILITY OF AUSTRIAN ARMY.

DUE TO SERIOUS INTERNAL TROUBLES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, June 11.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable quotes the "Central News" Rome correspondent that the present immobility of the Austrian army is due to the seriousness of internal developments. The Slav population has destroyed mines in Dalmatian and Croetian ports and canals, while the Bosnians have massacred the Hungarian patrols.

TROUBLE AMONG JUTE MILL COOLIES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, June 12.

It is stated that there was a strike at Belvedere Jute Mills, in Howrah District, about a fortnight ago and that about 4,000 mill coolies were idle. They presented a petition to Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co., managing agents, complaining against the mill authorities. It is stated that they referred their case to the manager, Mr Morgan, who settled the matter and the coolies resumed work about a week ago. On Monday evening as the coolies were coming out of the mill they are alleged to have been assaulted by the durwans, with the result that several coolies were badly injured. The magistrate, being informed, ordered a police inquiry into the matter.

SENTENCE ON A RECRUITING AGENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, June 12.

Mr. H. P. Duval, Sessions Judge of Alipore, yesterday disposed of a case in which one Illahibux, a recruiting agent, was charged with having cheated the Recruiting Officer of Sealdah in respect of Rs. 38 by substituting a minor in the place of one adult recruit, who was passed and admitted as a fit person for overseas service. The judge convicted the accused and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500.

RECOVERY OF RANGOON RICE MARKET.

RANGOON, June 11.

The prices on the Rangoon rice market this afternoon rose from Rs. 227 June and Rs. 228 July to Rs. 232-8 and Rs. 233-8 on news received from the Rice Commissioner that Java rice trade is reopened conditionally. The Dutch Consul in Rangoon has received a telegram from the Dutch Government in Java to the same effect, that the export of rice is now allowed from Burma, pointing out that the Dutch shipping questions with the Allies had now been settled.

BURMA'S RESOURCES.

A NEW TANNING MATERIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, June 12.

The Burma Provincial Resources Advisory Committee held a lengthy meeting yesterday, Mr. J. P. Hardiman, Controller of Munitions, presiding. Regarding the propagation of *cassia auriculata* for tanning material, it was reported that the offer of the Controller Tanning Materials, Bombay of two tons seeds had been accepted. The Agent of the Burma Railways intended planting over several hundreds of acres of railway land and the local Government have sanctioned the creation of a plantation of *cassia lauriculata* under the supervision of the Forest Department in the dry zone districts.

Regarding the local manufacture of desinfactants, a committee member stated "here was a possibility of local manufacture of phenyle." The question of fuel supplies and fuel substitutes and the possibility of reducing demands for imported coal were also considered.

DISOBEDIENT SEAMEN.

A RANGOON CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, June 11.

Five seamen of a steamer in harbour were to-day found guilty of refusing to do their duty on the high seas on, June 4th. Two of them, who pleaded illness, were sentenced to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment and three others to 12 weeks.

The Magistrate said that the master of the ship Capt A. D. Reid had ordered the accused to clean out No. 2 hold so as not to delay the steamer when loading rice later in the port. The offence of the accused was considered a serious one in times of peace and it was the fault of the accused that the ship had been delayed by their action. A deterrent sentence was necessary and he found all guilty. The cost of prosecution was entered into the ship's official log book. The master will recover the same from the wages of the accused.

MUNICIPALITIES IN BURMA.

FIRST NON-OFFCIAL CHAIRMAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, June 11.

Mr. P. D. Patel, Barrister-at-Law, chairman, of the Insein Municipality, has now taken up his office as the first non-official elected chairman of municipalities in Burma. At the first meeting of the new council he appealed for the sinking of all differences; he did not, however, agree with the plea of Burma for Burmans.

RANGOON POSTAL PEON'S LAPSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, June 11.

Saleh Hahomed, a Rangoon postal peon, has been found guilty of throwing postal letters into the river. They were salved by the Indo-Burma Petroleum Coy's launch. The accused, who was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment for serious crime against society by the District Magistrate, Rangoon, admitted that the letters were made over to him on May 30th and that he threw them in the Rangoon river after failing several times to find the addressees. The Magistrate also discounted the accused's plea of temporary mental derangement.

EARTHQUAKE AT AKYAB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, June 11.

Akyab newspapers dated May 22nd to hand to-day convey the amazing news of an earthquake there on the previous day that lasted 15 seconds. Despite this prolonged tremor apparently nothing was damaged.

(Continued from Column 6.)

University, money bills to be founded only on Viceregal message, privileges, qualifications, etc., of members of Irish Parliament to be limited as in Act; rights of existing Irish officers to be safeguarded.

Representation in the Parliament of the United Kingdom is to be continued. The representation in the House of Lords, it is urged, should continue as at present until a scheme of reform may be carried out, and forthy-two Irish members should be returned to the House of Commons on the nomination of panels, formed in each of the four provinces, of members of the Senate and House of Commons.

As to the other features of the scheme, it may be added:

Future judges will be appointed by the Irish Government.

An Irish Exchequer and Consolidation Fund, with an Irish Controller and Auditor General, will be established.

All branches of taxation will be under the control of the Irish Parliament other than Customs and Excise, a subject the consideration of which is postponed until after the war.

The principle of an Imperial contribution is approved.

Provision is made for continuing land purchase and undertaking a housing scheme.

OBJECTIONS OF MINORITIES.

The principal point of difference with the Irish Nationalists arose on the question of finance. They ask for "full powers of taxation."

The Ulster Unionist members urge that "the discussions have proved beyond doubt that the aim of the Nationalists is to establish a Parliament in Ireland which would be practically free from effective control by the Imperial Parliament. It is only necessary to draw attention to modern political movements to realise the unwisdom of establishing within the United Kingdom two Parliaments having co-equal powers. All other countries have fought against this disintegrating policy." The Ulster Unionists contend, finally, that "one of the many objections to the scheme presented in the report is that it would make the future application of federation to the United Kingdom impossible."

IRISH CONVENTION.

MAJORITY REPORT.

POWERS OF IRISH PARLIAMENT.

The report of the Irish Convention was issued on 12th April. It consists, says the "Daily Telegraph", of a bulky Blue Book of 176 pages. Accompanying the report is a memorandum to the Prime Minister by Sir Horace Plunkett, the chairman of the Convention, in which he explains:

"Whilst it was not found possible to overcome the objections of the Ulster Unionists, a majority of Nationalists, all the Southern Unionists, and five out of seven Labour representatives were agreed that the scheme of Irish self-government (set out in the report) should be immediately passed into law. A minority of Nationalists propose a scheme which differs in only one important particular from that of the majority.

Since action in Parliament must depend on public opinion, Sir Horace Plunkett is at pains to elucidate the course of procedure adopted. It was understood by the Convention that the Government contemplated immediate legislation upon the results of its labours since the work of Irish settlement, suspended at the outbreak of the war is now felt to admit of no further postponement. "In the Dominions and in the United States as well as in other Allied countries, the unsettled Irish question is a disturbing factor, both in regard to war effort and peace aims."

With a view to avoiding delay, Sir Horace Plunket was instructed to draft a report—a mere narrative of the Convention's proceedings, with a statement, for the information of the Government, of the conclusions adopted, whether unanimously or by majorities. The draft report was adopted by a majority, the Ulster Unionists and Nationalists presenting minority reports covering the whole field of the Convention's inquiry. Finally, he suggests that, "notwithstanding the difficulties with which we were surrounded, a larger measure of agreement has been reached upon the principle and details of Irish self-government than has ever yet been attained."

THE PROPOSED SCHEME.

It is in those circumstances that the scheme of Irish Government is put forward.

It is proposed to set up an Irish Parliament, consisting of a Senate and a House of Commons. It is provided that money bills are to originate only in the House of Commons, and no to be amended by the Senate which may, however, suggest amendments, and "may bring about a joint sitting over money bills in the same session of Parliament." Joint sittings in case of disagreement are provided for.

Senate—Sixty-four members, comprising the Lord Chancellor; four Archbishops or Bishops of the Roman Chatholic Church; two Archbishops or Bishops of the Irish Church of Ireland, a representative of the General Assembly; the Lord Mayors of Dublin, Belfast, and Cork; Peers resident in Ireland, elected by Peers resident in Ireland (15); Irish Privy Councillors of at least two years' standing (4); representatives of learned institutions (3) to be nominated by the Lord-Lieutenant, (4); representatives of of Labour, one for each province (4); recommerce and industry (15); representatives of County Councils, two for each province (8).

House of Commons—160 members—"ordinary elected members"—of whom 40 per cent., the Convention suggest, shall be guaranteed to the Unionists. It is proposed that "for a period there shall be summoned to the Irish House of Commons twenty members nominated by the Lord-Lieutenant, with a view to the due representation of interests not otherwise adequately represented in the provinces of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, and that twenty additional members shall be elected by Ulster constituencies to represent commercial, industrial, and agricultural interests." The nominated members should disappear, in whole or in part, after fifteen years.

The scheme also includes the following features:

Special representation shall be given to urban and industrial areas by grouping the smaller towns and applying to them a lower electoral quota than that applicable to the rest of the country.

The principle of proportional representation, with the single transferable vote, shall be observed.

THE IRISH PARLIAMENT.

The Convention specifies, with great particularity, the powers and disabilities of the Irish Parliament. In the first place, it is laid down that, "notwithstanding the establishment of the Irish Parliament or anything contained in the Government of Ireland Act, the supreme power and authority of the Parliament of the United Kingdom shall remain unaffected and undiminished over all persons, matters and things in Ireland and every part thereof."

For the rest, "the Irish Parliament will have general power to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of Ireland, subject to restrictions and exclusions which may be summarised as follows:

Permanent Exclusions.—Crown and succession; peace and war (including conduct as neutrals); the Army and Navy; treaties and foreign relations (including extradition); dignities and titles of honour; any necessary control of harbours for naval and military purposes; coinage; legal tender; change in the standard of weights and measures, copyright or patent rights.

Temporary Exclusions.—"The Imperial and Irish Governments shall jointly arrange, subject to Imperial exigencies, for the unified control of the Irish Police and postal services during the war, provided that as soon as possible after the cessation of hostilities the administration of these two services shall become automatically subject to the Irish Parliament."

Restrictions.—Prohibition of laws interfering with religious equality; special provision protecting the position of Freemasons; safeguard for Military College and Queen's

(Continued in Column 5.)

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LAND REVENUE ONLY A TAX

LAND DOES NOT BELONG TO STATE.

IV.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When the idea of State ownership of the soil is found to be false in fact it is impossible to conceive of any specific agreement between the occupants and the State to get land from Government on a lease reserving a rent for occupancy with a penalty of forfeiture on a failure of payment of such rent and it would be equally absurd to suppose that Government would have a right to resume possession of the land after termination of such a lease. Land revenue not being a rent reserved under a lease is only a tax and it should be governed by the rules of taxation and not by principles regulating the relation of a landlord and tenant under an agreement. Both the ideas of a base and a rent are so closely knit that we will have to consider them together.

In the Zamindari system only there are specific agreements with sanads issued, but in such cases Government have clearly declared the Zamindars to be the proprietors of the lands and they have to pay a fixed amount as land tax. In this case, therefore, it is admitted by Government that the land revenue is not a rent in the above sense, but only a tax. In the case of the Rayatwari system every one who has even a little knowledge of it will admit that there is no contract between the State and the occupants. Baden Powell while speaking of the Bombay system at page 319 (Vol. I), admits this in such unmistakable terms as "there is no procedure like that of Upper India—proposing a certain sum as the assessment on the whole village, discussing the matter with the village proprietory body, and perhaps making a reduction and coming to terms with the representatives who then sign an agreement to be responsible. Under the Bombay system every acre is assessed at rates fixed on almost scientific principles and the occupant must pay that assessment or relinquish the land." Awful enough! If the occupant thinks that the tax is unbearable he must relinquish the property which is his for generations and which his labour and capital has made rich! However unjust and tyrannical this may be it is the true state of facts in the Rayatwari settlements and I have often heard villages in Kaira district describing how strongly they had objected to the ruthless enhancements in the revision settlements and how they were helplessly silenced by a cruel reply from the surveyors that they should relinquish the land if they would not be willing to pay the assessed amount! How otherwise could Government impose a land tax, on their own admission, of 50 per cent. on the net profits of agriculture, which on other incomes they could raise only Rs. 20 on an income of Rs. 1,000 or only two per cent? And what a contrast in the economic condition of the two! The peasant who is called upon to pay half of his nett profits as a tax is extremely impoverished and almost starving while a business man who pays only two per cent. of his income can afford to enjoy some luxury of life.

One may wonder how could the occupants stick to the soil under such circumstances. To this inquiry Bhikha made a complete answer shown in my letter of 20th January (published in the "Chronicle" of 25th January), and that answer is confirmed by Sir Thomas Munro in almost identical words quoted by Westeropp, Cd., at page 70 of his judgment thus, "It may therefore be assumed that except in a few district miras land yields no landlord's rent (net profit). But this does not hinder it from being a desirable property for as a man cannot always find employment for his labour and stock it is of great importance to possess land by which this employment may be secured." About eighty per cent. of the population is dependent on agriculture alone and they have no other means of subsistence on which to bestow their labour! The owner's sticking to the soil is no indication of his prosperity nor is it the justification for the burden of assessment for, according to Sir Thomas Munro's experience "The destruction of part of the property by heavy demands of the Sarkar seems rather to have increased than impaired the attachment of the proprietor to the remainder. He never quits the estate of his ancestors, while he can live upon it as a farmer or a labourer. But if after paying the Sarkar rent and what is due to himself for his labour there remains the most trifling surplus he will almost as soon part with his life as with his estate." No civilized Government could long afford to take advantage of such a helpless position of the Rayats. But such is the "*scientific administration*" of the British bureaucracy in India!

There is then no specific contract between the occupants and the State and there could not be a contractual relation of landlord and tenant. That such a relation either contractual or otherwise is only a myth is shown by the highest judicial authority of the Privy Council for Lord Romily, in 11 Moor's In. App. page 345, holds "It is not the case of lease at all, still less of a lease of temporary duration, it is the case of an absolute ownership of the lands and the title of the Government rather resembles a seigeory than that of a lessor with a reversion." And again "there is no relation of landlord and tenant in such a case between Government and the owner of the lands who is the landlord (occupant) and not a rayat (subholder). The Government has a title to the rent (tax) or Farruca. By whatever name it may be called the right and title is to the rent substantially. It does not include a right to the possession of the lands, though such a right might arise by forfeiture or extension of the ownership."

Baden Powell highest Government authority on the question of Land Systems in India, while summarising the Government position on this question says at page 282 of Vol. I. thus: "I have already explained that Government makes no claim to be immediate or exclusive proprietor of all lands; but it reserves to itself the ultimate ownership *in default* of any other owner; as for instance in unoccupied waste lands as in the case of escheat or forfeiture for crime."

It is thus clear that there exists no relation contractual or otherwise between Government and the occupant as that of a landlord and tenant and Government has therefore no right to possession of lands as a landlord except in default of any other owner and even then for the public benefit as shown in my last letter.

Land revenue not being rent reserved in a lease is only a land tax and this is admitted by Baden Powell in so many words as "The land revenue cannot then be considered as a rent, not even in Rayatwari lands where the law (as in Bombay) happens to call the holder of land an "occupant" and not a proprietor. . . . Here it is enough to say that the special definition (of occupant) does not entitle Government to a true rent. Nowhere and in no revenue system does Government claim to take the "unearned increment" or the whole of what remains after the wages of labour or cost of agriculture and profits of capital have been accounted for. If we cannot be content to speak of land revenue and must further define, I should be inclined to regard the charge as more in *the nature of a tax on agricultural income.*" (Vol. I. 259.) Again in his smaller edition of Land Systems at page 215 Baden Powell says. "If (land revenue) operates as a tax on agricultural incomes—a contribution to the State out of profits of land cultivation just as the income tax is a contribution of the proceeds of other industries and occupations." This statement is in perfect accord with the nature of the land tax conceived by Manu and set forth in my letter of May. 3.

When land revenue is only a tax on land just as an income-tax is a tax on industries, land could not be of the ownership of Government, for if it were otherwise the industrial profits should belong to Government or the houses and other properties must belong to a Municipality which imposes a house-tax or an octroi on the imports of goods within its specified limits. None could, however, dream of such an idea. The idea of state-ownership of land is equally erroneous and absurd.

Thus we have examined the first three ideas and found that all of them are false in fact. Any argument based on them must necessarily be fallacious. The facts proved are: (1) Land belongs to the occupants as its owner. (2) There is no such relation as landlord and tenant between Government and the occupants. (3) Land revenue is only a tax and it is not a rent reserved under any base, contractual or otherwise. Wherever it is described as "rent" the term is used only mataphorically and in a very loose sense to mean only a land tax. What should be the logical deductions from the facts affecting the Bombay Land Revenue Code and its administration we may speak of later on, while considering what it is for which the passive resisters in Kaira have been really fighting for under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi exposing one after another the absurdities of unjustifiable provisions of that one-sided piece of lagislation giving enormous discretionary powers to the executive any abuse of which would bring ruin to thousands.

The fourth and the last idea involved in the correspondence under discussion is that remissions or suspensions are only a matter of rikht. This idea, as I have already said, is perhaps partially true. It is true so far that the Government of India, who first issued the resolution based on the report of the Famine Commission recommending suspensions and remission to be freely allowed to the people under certain circumstances does consider this concession as a matter of grace and not a matter of right due to the people. But the Bombay Government is bound by this resolution of the Government of India and when that resolution is to be given effect to here in Kaira, in my humble opinion, people have got a right created in the faithful administration of its terms although it may be that the resolution might be originally issued by the India Government as a grace and not as a right. In Kaira we are presently concerned with the administration of that resolution and the rules framed under the same. It is, therefore a matter of right to have the suspension under the rules if it be a fact that the crops have failed and the yield is below four annas. In this sense, then, the idea that suspension is a matter of grace is false.

I should like to go further and contend on behalf of the people that the position of India Government in considering suspension and remission as a mere grace is also unmaintainable on principles of justice and fair play. I maintain that the people have a right to get a remission and suspension whenever their crops fail even partially for causes beyond the control of the people. And I do this for two reasons; first because it is the *function* of a Government to grant such remissions and suspensions in calamitous times, and indeed what is a duty on the part of Government becomes a right in the people to get that function done satisfactorily well. Baden Powell himself describes this function of Government thus: "The only function of a landlord that a Government exercises is the general care for the progress of the estates making advances to enable the cultivators to sink wells or effect other improvements, advancing money for general agricultural purposes, *suspending or remitting the demand* for revenue owing to famine or calamity of season." Second, because, land revenue is a tax and it could only be on the actual net profits of agriculture and hence whenever the crops fail it is the right of the people to demand a remission of the tax for that year. Even under the old system of land revenue which the Government claims to have faithfully followed, the State was entitled to a share of actual produce as tax and hence when the actual produce was nil or less than ordinary the State share too was automatically reduced. On principle, therefore, Government could not reasonably meet this argument. They, however, try to avoid it by saying that the assessment is settled taking into consideration the vicissitudes of agriculture in bad years and therefore if the people reap the advantage of, according to Government, low assessment when the year is good, they ought not to grudge paying it in a bad year when the crops fail. On this reason the India Government resolution maintains that suspension is a matter of grace. This plausible contention of Government will be found hollow on a close examination of the revenue assessments and the actual results produced by them on the economic condition of the people who are suffering for years. The conclusion reached in my third letter on "Agricultural Situation in Gujarat" published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 1st February 1918, viz., "the very high pitch of assessment and the policy of enhancing the revenue demands at every revision settlement under one pretext or another is surely responsible for the heavy fall off in population (58 per cent. in 40 years in Kaira) bringing on poverty among the people with a consequent loss of vitality to resist diseases," is to my mind a complete reply to the Government's contention in this behalf for at least Kaira. This subject, however, would require a separate treatment altogether.

These ideas are fundamental in any system of land revenue and it was necessary that they should be made accurately clear before we proceed to consider the provisions of land administration in Kaira. Any provision in the Bombay Land Revenue Code or the rules framed under it inconsistent with or contrary to these fundamental principles should, therefore, be removed at once as marring the progress of society and agricultural interests in particular. It is to remove such unjust and objectionable provisions in the land revenue administration in this Presidency that, if I understand Mr. Gandhi rightly, passive resistance was entered upon. One could not conceive that for a few months' remission of a few thousand rupees only that the fight was meant. It was as a protest against a wholesale faulty and highly unjust system of land revenue administration prevailing at present that the fight was really organised giving enormous moral strength to the people and presenting before Government in a clear form what is the real and ultimate "power" in a constitutional state "right or might—the people or the officials?" Indian bureaucracy badly stands in need of such a lesson.

Thanking you very much for the great indulgence you have been showing me,—
Yours, etc.,

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"FOR INDIA."

MR. W. W. PEARSON'S DEPORTATION FROM SHANGHAI.

The following paragraph, taken from the Shanghai "Celestial Empire" gives the story in fairly full detail of the arrest of Mr. W. W. Pearson, late Private Secretary to Sir Rabindranath Tagore:—

W. W. Pearson, who was recently arrested in Peking charged with a political offence, was brought up in H. M's. Supreme Court before his Honour Judge Sir Havland de Sausmarez.

Mr. A. G. Mossop, acting Crown Advocate, appeared for the prosecution; accused was not represented by counsel.

Addressing accused, his Lordship said:—I have a certificate signed by his Majesty's Minister that you are a British subject and that you have acted in a manner prejudicial to the public safety and to the defence, peace and security of his Majesty's Dominions. The Minister further certifies that it is expedient that you should be deported from China to the United Kingdom.

Asked if he had anything to say, accused replied:—The statement that I have to make is that I am the author of a pamphlet which I have never believed to be prejudicial to the defence, peace and security of his Majesty's Dominions. It was published in Tokio, and is entitled "For India."

His Lordship:—The position in these cases is that this Court acts on the certificates of the Minister alone. I am not a Judge as regards the advisability of deportation or as to the sufficiency of the reasons which guide the Minister. The Order in Council under which the certificate is signed, in my opinion, leaves the matter entirely with the Minister. All I am concerned with is to see that the certificate is in order and that all material facts, so far as I have anything to do with them, have been placed before the Minister, and therefore, if you have nothing further to say than what you have said to-day, I shall make the deportation order.

Accused:—I have nothing further to say, my Lord.

His Lordship:—Well then, I must make the order.

The Court then rose.

RHEIMS REVISITED.

"EVERY HOUSE A RUIN."

It is a far cry from Picardy to Rheims, writes the special correspondent of "The Times" with the French Army; but this morning, with the enemy still playing the waiting game on the French half of the battle front, it seemed safe to take the chance of going to see for myself the extent of the ruin that the latest outcrop of Germanic barbarism has brought upon the old Champagne town. Of several pilgrimages that I have made there during the war, to-day's was by far the most melancholy.

As I drove down the long slope from the line of hills dividing it from Epernay, the sun was shining brightly on the wide green plains surrounding the town, and lighting up the towers of the Cathedral, standing out high above the houses and looking in the distance wonderfully like the chapel at Eton as one sees it from the Berkshire meadows. But that is only from far off. When you are close to it, the walls and towers are like the white bones of a skeleton, still here and there blackened in disfiguring patches by the flames that long ago cracked and ate away the glory of the western facade, through the windows of which on each side of the great rose window you look clear through at the shattered buttresses beyond.

And yet, after all, the Cathedral, like the statue of Joan of Arc in front of it, which is intact for the loss of half her sword, is still standing, and some day may even be restored to some of its former beauty. This time in their fresh frenzy of fury the German gunners managed to spare it. But the town is a town no longer. In a week's bombardment they have done more damage than in the whole previous course of the war. How they contrived not to add to the ruin of the Cathedral during those seven days and nights is a mystery. The houses all round, even those like the Lion d'Or, which stood not 50 yards away, are wiped out. Over 50,000 high-explosive shells and thousands of gas shells, and, worst of all, of incendiary shells, were in that time rained upon an area round the Cathedral of about three-quarters of a mile by a mile and a half.

Even before this new work of destruction began there was practically not a house in the whole town which was not either totally ruined or at least gashed and pitted by the hail of steel. There are still one or two streets left standing, but in the rest of the town, as far as I could see, and certainly in that area round the Cathedral, there are none. One or two houses have partially, but only partially, escaped. In an ironmonger's shop there are still some shelves piled up with a stock of hardware goods; there is a library with an untouched store of books; there is a kitchen wall standing up gaunt and bare under the open sky with a few pots and pans still dangling from their nails; in the theatre there is heaped up on the floor of the entrance a pile of sword and guns and weapons of all kinds, which the Germans, when they were in the town, ordered to be brought together by the inhabitants, and which they then set to work to destroy.

100,000 HOMELESS.

Addressing accused, his Lordship said:—I have a certificate signed by his Majesty's Minister that you are a British subject and that you have acted in a manner prejudicial to the public safety and to the defence, peace and security of his Majesty's Dominions. The Minister further certifies that it is expedient that you should be deported from China to the United Kingdom.

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Accused:—I have nothing further to say, my Lord.

His Lordship:—Well then, I must make the order.

The Court then rose.

But beyond a very few remnants such as these, and, personally, I saw no others, nothing is left. Practically every house is a ruin, and all their contents are burnt. Tottering walls, gaping windows, piles of broken bricks and masonry, and charred beams, and twisted ironwork, and broken glass, and crumbling plaster, some of them still smouldering—that is Rheims. That is what the German has left of an old historical French town, which, when war began, numbered 120,000 inhabitants.

Forty gallant firemen from Paris, through the whole of the bombardment, with practically no sleep for seven days and hardly any food, laboured incessantly, but laboured in vain, to save the blazing town from total ruin. The fine old Archbishop, and the heroic Mayor and Sous-Prefet had been ordered at last to leave their broken homes and go.

The Germans have had their way. They have made a wilderness. They have scattered far and wide over 100,000 homeless outcasts. Of the Cathedral and the Hotel de Ville they have left only the walls standing, so damaged that nothing can ever restore their vanished glory. On the old foundations of the rest of the town a new one may be built, but the former things are passed away and cannot live again. Cruelly and relentlessly they have smitten the French by defacing one of the most sacred monuments of their religious architecture and some of their proudest memories in stone. And they have no excuse.

COMMON LANGUAGE FOR INDIA.

COMING CONFERENCE AT DELHI.

At the second sitting of the All-India Common Language Conference, held in December last in Calcutta, a Committee was formed to examine in all its details the question of having one common language for the whole of India and to submit their reasoned report at the forthcoming session of the Conference, to be held at Delhi in December next. This Committee has issued an appeal from which we take the following:—

To a certain extent it is true that the English language is a good means of communication between a portion of our countrymen. But when the question is considered from the point of view of the masses of our population, it proves beyond all doubt that the English language cannot serve the purpose. Therefore, we must search for some Indian vernacular which can serve the purpose of a common language for all India. It has been suggested, that the Hindi language, as it is very widely used by the people of this country and can be easily learnt, being akin to most of the vernaculars, can serve our purpose well. It cannot be denied that this suggestion is very palusible, but the matter is not absolutely free from doubt. There are some parts of India, say, for instance, the Tamil and Telegu speaking portions of the Madras Presidency, where the Hindi language is not widely used; there may also be some other considerations which may require our close examination of the question.

In view of these facts, it is highly necessary that an agitation be started all over the country and adequate arrangements be made to gather public opinion on the subject. Accordingly, circulars, have been sent to about 300 leading gentlemen, journals and public institutions of the different provinces, and they are still being sent to more, requesting them to work in their respective provinces for the solution of the great national problem. We also on behalf of the Committee, beg to approach through the Press, our countrymen in the different provinces of all shades of opinion, to take up the cause and begin a free discussion of all the aspects of the problem, and ask them to form Provincial Committees in the chief towns of different provinces, to elect members for the All-India Common Language Conference Committee within a month, and lastly, to send their reports to us by the end of August, mainly on the following questions—

(1) Whether it is desirable to have a common language for the whole of India?

(2) Having regard to the fact that the Hindi language is already very widely used in this country and can be easily learnt, being akin to most of the vernaculars, whether it is possible to adopt it as our common language? Do you suggest any modification of the present Hindi language to be acceptable to all?

(3) Should you consider the Hindi language to be unfit, can you suggest any other Indian vernacular which can better serve our purpose?

(4) What are, in your opinion, the proper means to be adopted for the spread of the common language in the whole of India with particular regard to your own Province?

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(SPECIAL FOR "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.")

CHAPTER XXIII.

A WEIRD SCENE.

When Arthur Blake left General Brownlow he went straight back to the Citadel and saw Vera. When they were alone he told her the whole story.

"I saw Ibrahim," he said, "and got nothing out of him; then I went on to General Brownlow, and told him everything. He has made a most extraordinary communication to me, and I cannot understand it at all."

"What on earth did he say?" she asked.

"He has told me to let him know immediately that Ibrahim comes to see your father."

"And then?"

"And then I am to stand by, and wait orders from General Brownlow. I am to be at his disposal at any moment before dawn."

Lady Vera was very thoughtful.

"It all seems very strange," she said. "What does it mean?"

"I cannot tell you dear," he answered. "I have been puzzling my head about it ever since I left him, and can make nothing of it. But there is no question that I must do as he orders, and I want you to help me."

"How can I do that?"

"You must ring me up on the telephone directly Ibrahim arrives to see your father, and then, of course, I shall communicate with General Brownlow at once, and await events."

"I hope it will be nothing dreadful," Vera remarked tearfully, "you have been through so many dangers lately."

"The lot of a soldier," he answered, "and I know that you will be brave as becomes a soldier's future wife."

She put her hand in his:

"Yes, dearest," she said; "I will be brave for your sake."

"And it is settled that you ring me up immediately Ibrahim arrives to see your father."

"Yes, I will ring you up at once."

"You must be very careful," added Arthur, "not to mention any names when you are 'phoning."

"I will be very careful."

"I shall have to be on the watch," she answered, "because remember you are dining with us."

"So I am," he replied, "I must let them know where I am at the Aerodrome."

This done, he sauntered away the time before dinner in the great lounge of the Governor's Palace, which in the days of Saladin was the great Hall of Audience, in which the executioner with his big block and ready sword played a prominent part.

"Who do you think are coming to dinner this evening?" Vera asked, as they sat in a cosy corner where a cheerful wood fire in an open English grate was far from unwelcome now the sun was down.

"Haven't an idea," answered Arthur, absorbed in the contemplation of Vera's fresh beauty so soon to be all his, "tell me."

"Colonel Redpath and Doctor Listowel."

"Then we shall not be called upon to make conversation during dinner," Arthur laughed; "the Doctor alone would keep a dinner table going."

"Dr. Listowel is a dear old man," she answered; "and I got father's permission to ask Colonel Redpath with him, as they are such friends."

Presently Hugh Vereker strolled in, and greeted Blake as if there had never been any question of rivalry between them.

"Well," he said, as he stood before the fire in the Englishman's proverbial attitude, "I am spending my last days in Egypt, my papers went in to G.H.Q. to-day, and I hear by a side wind they will throw no obstacle in the way of my transfer to the French front."

"You Guardsmen seem to do as you like with G.H.Q.," remarked Arthur laughing; "it is an old tradition."

"No, I assure you not," he replied; "we are the slaves of the Service."

At this juncture, Colonel Redpath arrived with Dr. Listowel; the latter at once devoted himself to Lady Vera.

Then with the arrival of Lord Mellingborough, full of apologies for being late, they moved into the big dining-room.

"Nine o'clock's a bit late for dinner, don't you think?" remarked Vereker to Blake, as they brought up the tail of the procession, Vera having gone ahead with Colonel Redpath; "eight-thirty appears to me about the limit."

"I don't quite agree with you about that," responded Blake, "it gives you time to clear up your work, and have a bit of a rest before dinner, besides, what is there to do in the evening after dinner?"

"Not much here," answered Vereker; "the General does not approve of his Staff going down to Cairo after dinner."

They sat down at the long table, Arthur and Hugh facing Vera and Colonel Redpath. The latter knew Vereker before he came out, and opened a conversation with him over the table.

"I never knew until the other day, Vereker," he said, "that you were in Germany shortly before the war."

"Yes, I was there, Colonel."

"Perhaps you will give us some of your impressions," asked the Colonel encouragingly.

"Oh!" casually answered Hugh, who had finished his soup, and was regretfully regarding the plate, "I went all through France, Italy, and Germany, the last long leave from Sandhurst, and took Berlin on the way. I had letters of introduction, and was a guest of the Fusilier Guards at Potsdam. Your friend, Von Schenck, was an Ober Lieutenant at that time, in the regiment. They are affectionately called the 'Cock-chafers' by the Kaiser."

"I hope to meet my friend, Von Schenck again shortly," interposed Arthur, "and to settle accounts with him."

"The betting down at the Turf Club is five to one you down him within the next month," replied Vereker. "However," he continued, "I stayed with the Cock-chafers, and had rather a good time."

"What sort of fellows were the German officers at that time?" asked Colonel Redpath.

"They were very courteous; I had no reason to complain of them."

"Did they go in for sport?"

"Not a bit."

"Then what did they talk about?"

Vereker paused a moment before he replied, and noted that Vera was in close conversation with Dr. Listowel.

"They had only two subjects of conversation," he replied. "Regimental and military matters generally—pure shop—and—women."

"Just the two subjects a British officer is barred from talking about in the Mess," remarked Colonel Redpath.

"As far as we are concerned," remarked Blake, "the prohibition of 'shop' is carried to such an extent that we resemble the children of a *nouveau riche*, who are ashamed to talk about their father's business."

"But I think the second prohibition is sound," said Colonel Redpath, much amused "it is a very delicate and respectful compliment to the gentler sex, which a German would never think of."

"There I am with you, Colonel," admitted Blake, "but I don't think we ought to be ashamed of our trade."

Then began a discussion pro and con, whether the discussion of "shop" at Mess was desirable or otherwise.

"How these military men split hairs," remarked Doctor Listowel to Vera good-humouredly, "they will spind a whole evening discussing a button or a new facing. The divil take buttons and facings and auld customs, the wurruld's upside down and what does it all matther?"

The meal was drawing to a close, and the General sat with a glass of port before him, the picture of contentment, when a dragoman entered and bent over his chair.

Immediately the colour left the Marquess's face, he seized his glass and took down the wine at a gulp, then rose.

"Pray forgive me for a short time," he said; "I have an important visitor."

Colonel Redpath and Doctor Listowel exchanged glances, Vera's and Arthur's eyes met; she called the dragoman when her father had left the room.

"Who has called to see my father?" she asked.

The man answered at once:

"His Excellency Ibrahim Pacha, miladi."

This was quite enough for Blake, who had caught the name; he rose from his place.

"You will forgive me for going, Vera," he said for the benefit of those around; "you know I have some important work to-night."

Lady Vera exchanged glances with him and he left.

"There's something up," whispered the Doctor to Colonel Redpath; "did ye see them?"

The only telephone instrument was in the Governor's office; that was out of the question, neither did he care to use any other in the Citadel, so he called up his car, and drove to the General's address; it was but a few minutes's run and it was safer to see him, if possible.

He found him in, smoking his last cigar before going to bed.

"Well?" he said when Arthur entered.

"Ibrahim Pacha is at the present moment with Lord Mellingborough in the Citadel, sir," he reported; "he arrived at half-past ten."

The General pointed to a seat, and pushed the whiskey and cigars towards Blake:

He sat in thought for some minutes.

"When you have finished your whiskey and soda," he said at last, "you had better go straight to your quarters, and get all the sleep you can; return here at four o'clock."

"Very well, sir," Blake lit a cigar, finished his whiskey and was gone.

All the way to Heloun. he wondered what sort of experiences the morning was to bring him; nevertheless, after making arrangements with the Sergeant of the Guard to call him at three, and warning his chauffeur to be in readiness he turned in and fell asleep.

The night was chilly and uninviting, as it often is in these parts, when the sergeant woke him.

"Just going three, sir," he announced.

Blake was ready before the head-lights of his car came crawling up to the door, and in another few minutes he was bowling along the road back to Cairo.

He had not arrived at the General's headquarters more than a couple of minutes when the light of an electric torch shot out from the doorway and the General came forth.

"In good time, Blake," he briefly remarked as he got into the car.

"Where shall I tell the chauffeur to go, sir?" Blake asked.

"To the Citadel," was the reply.

Beyond a remark about the rawness of the air, and a request for a light for his cigarette, the General said nothing until they reached their destination.

There was no sign of light as they swept up the broad road to the Main Gate of the Citadel, and there was no moon; the night was black and impenetrable, and the air was as cold as on a winter's morning in England.

They did not go up to the Great Parade of the fortress, but having been stopped and identified at the Main Guard, the car drew up at a little gate in the wall, heavily studded with iron. Here the General touched the button of an electric bell, and in a few moments a grill in the door was opened. He threw the light of his electric torch upon his face and uniform for a moment, and then the door was flung wide open. They both entered, the guardian of the door standing aside and saluting as they passed. The General turned up a flight of steps to the left. As the door clanged behind them Blake heard the bolts being shot as he followed the General.

At the top of the steps two officers were waiting, who saluted.

"All right?" the General queried.

"All right, sir," one of them replied, "there is plenty of time to spare."

He led the way down a dark passage providing the necessary light by turning on his electric torch. At the end of this they turned up a short flight of four or five steps, and found themselves in an oblong apartment in which were rows of long forms. One side was a black open space. The officer led them to the seats closest to this open space, spoke a few words to the General, saluted and left them; in total darkness.

"Have you any idea where you are, Blake?" General Brownlow asked.

"Not the slightest, sir," Arthur replied.

"Then you had better wait until the light comes, and you will see for yourself", said the General; "in the meantime I want you to understand that I have taken this very unusual step for the purpose of dispelling a misunderstanding which might lead to trouble. I rely upon you not to abuse my confidence in any way, and in fact to treat the whole matter as a secret communication except in so far as you may have to disclose it to place the mind of Lady Vera at rest. Do you understand?"

"Perfectly, sir, and you may rely absolutely on my discretion in the matter."

"Very well then, that is all right. Now finally I must impose silence upon you during the time we remain here, and make as little noise as possible, as it is highly necessary that we should remain here unperceived. So we must talk no more."

Then there fell upon the place a silence which was oppressive in the utter darkness. Arthur sat there bewildered, without an inkling of what was to come. Perhaps a quarter of an hour passed thus, and then from somewhere high on his right hand. Arthur saw a very faint streak of white light; the dawn was coming. It grew, and the dimness in which they sat began to take strange forms. Here a grey wall became visible then the outlines of a window, then Arthur realised that they were sitting in the gallery of a big hall, before them was a low wall over which they looked down into the dimness of a great vault-like chamber. At the far end were three white objects which grew in the light, and at the nature of which Arthur could not give a guess in the uncertain dimness. These three white objects fascinated him, and he could not take his eyes off them. The light strengthened, and he saw the dimensions of the great place below them, perhaps sixty feet long. Still he could not make out the white objects, and their meaning, but it came to him all in a moment when he saw other familiar objects below. They were three white targets, and he was looking down at the Garrison Miniature Rifle Range.

A key grated in a door below and it swung open. Then he heard the tramp of soldiers. They marched in, twelve men and a sergeant, and were lined up facing the targets, and stood at ease, then the truth began to dawn upon him.

There was a pause of perhaps five minutes, and it was getting lighter already, there were little beams of yellow light indicating the rising of the sun; then he heard slow foot-steps approaching.

First came a clergyman, an obvious military chaplain, for his khaki showed beneath his vestments. Then very pale, Lord Mellingborough, with the two officers who had met them at the door, then a guard, and in the midst of them two poor ashen-faced men, who half walked and half staggered, supported by two soldiers.

It was a pitiable sight.

But wonder of wonders, behind these two figures walked a tall, slight man in khaki, with iron-gray hair, whose features were as familiar to him as his own, it was Doctor Listowel! Blake could hardly believe his eyes, there was, however, no possible doubt about it. But what did it all mean? Lady Vera had told him of her interview with Dr. Listowel and his ignorance of the cause of the General's anxiety, and here he was apparently an official witness of it. Either he was a great humbug or he was associated with some matter requiring the greatest secrecy.

Lord Mellingborough and the other officers took their stand to the right of the soldiers, who now came to attention, and the remainder of the procession passed to a spot immediately in front of the three white targets, where Blake now saw that two chairs were placed. In an incredibly short space of time the two prisoners were placed in the chairs and strapped to them, then the sergeant advanced, and bound two white bandages before their eyes.

This done and in absolute silence, one of the officers stepped forward with papers in his hand and read very quickly from them.

They contained the proceedings of the Court Martial, and stated that the Hauptmann Adolf Von Werner together with Ober Lieutenant Frankenberg, both of the German Army, had been a week before captured in the city of Cairo, wearing the dress of Egyptian natives, that they had been duly brought before a Court Martial convened in Cairo, and that they had both been convicted of espionage, and received the sentence of death, and that this sentence had been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief.

The officer folded the papers and stepped back; the chaplain who had been standing near the two convicted men withdrew, and Lord Mellingborough, looking as white as the prisoners, nodded to the officer who had read the proceedings of the Court Martial. Then first one German and then the other tried to say, "Hoch der Kaiser," but broke down and ended in a prayer in which "Mein Gott" were the only words distinguishable. Used as Blake was to scenes of death the cold-bloodedness of all this was sickening to him.

Then the sergeant raised his arm, as a pre-concerted signal, and there was no further word of command. The well-trained firing party already loaded, came to the "Present" and fired. Blake saw the two figures in the chairs fall forward, and then General Brownlow touched his arm.

"Come along," he said.

They went out as they came in, except that now there was daylight to help them; they went in silence to the Main Gate, where the General's car was waiting as well as Blake's: the General got into his.

"Oh! by the by, Blake," he said, "I have got an invitation to dinner for you from Ibrahim Pacha for to-night, and I wish you to go with me. Call for me eight o'clock and we will go together. There is nothing in the way to prevent it, I suppose?"

"Nothing, sir."

The General leaned over the edge of his car and lowered his voice.

"You can tell Lady Vera from me," he said, "that her father will not be subjected to this ordeal again. I have seen it now for myself and I can take the necessary steps. I really don't think the C. in C. was aware he attended these military executions, although strictly speaking it is his duty as Military Governor to do so."

And then the car moved off.

Blake was left standing in the broad road leadng up to the Citadel in a half-dazed condition; so this accounted for Lord Mellingborough's state of collapse, on certain mornings. He could well understand it, and that he avoided telling his daughter the reason.

The sun had now risen and the grim old fortress was bathed in its yellow light, overhead the great kites were beginning to circle, he was wondering what he should do. It was too early to go and see Vera, and yet he was anxious to relieve her mind. He decided to go up to the Citadel, and ask one of the officers' messes to give him some breakfast, then he could go and see Vera.

He chose the mess of an Irish Regiment, and was well received, although it was not yet seven o'clock, and treated to an old-fashioned breakfast of bacon and eggs, such as only an Irish regiment can provide.

"Where do they get this delicious bacon from, Desmond?" he asked that vivacious member of Lord Mellingborough's staff who was also a guest of this distinguished regiment. "I've not tasted anything like it since I left England."

"It's just ration bacon," replied Desmond, "but they trate it as they do salt bacon in Ireland, they half boil it before they grill it."

"That's a tip," remarked Blake. "My people shall take a leaf out of the Fusiliers' book. What's the news, Manvers?" he asked another officer, who had just opened the "Egyptian Gazette."

"Well, it looks like America coming in," he answered, "and I'm glad of it. The two Anglo-Saxon nations together ought to sweep the board."

Blake finished his breakfast, glanced at the paper, and then came a sight which gladdened his eyes. Vera and her old groom came riding across the Parade towards the Mocattam Gate, her favourite ride. He ran out just as he was and stopped her.

"Wherever have you come from, Arthur?" Vera asked, noting his haggard face and unkempt appearance, "you look as if you had been up all night."

"That's what I have been," he answered, "and there is nothing that would freshen me up so much as a gallop with you this morning."

"Well, that's soon arranged," she answered, "the groom can easily saddle the bay for you."

They walked back towards the stables chattering about ordinary things, but Lady Vera quite understood that the he had something to tell her during the ride.

In a very few minutes the horse was led out, Blake mounted, and they rode away towards the Mocattam Gate; this gave on to a bridle path, akirting the walls and winding away over a stone bridge spanning the railway to the big stone Mocattam Hills beyond. When they had reached the bridge, the old groom discreetly dropped behind, and they began to talk.

"What happened this morning, Arthur dear?" Lady Vera asked, "I was most anxious last night, more especially as I could not speak to you. I have seen no more of father, but Williams, his valet, told me he got up earlier than ever this morning and went out."

They were walking up the hill towards Napoleon's Fort, and Arthur answered her slowly, his hand thoughtfully stroking his horse's neck.

"In the first place, Vera," he said, "I can tell you with much thankfulness that you can dismiss all anxiety from your mind. Your father went out this morning for a purely legitimate reason connected with his duty."

"What was it?" she asked eagerly.

"To attend the execution of two German spies."

"How awful!"

"Yes, it was awful, and it accounts for all your father's perturbation."

"But how did you discover it, Arthur?" she asked.

He told her then the whole of his experiences from the time he had left the dinner table until he had met her that morning.

"Then you have not yet solved the mystery of Ibrahim Pacha's business with father?" she asked.

"No, I shall hear that, I have no doubt, to-night. I feel sure that General Brownlow did not ask me to go there to dinner with him without some very good reason."

"I wonder whatever it can be!" she pondered, "it is evidently something connected with the two poor men who were shot."

"That no doubt I shall learn to-night," replied Arthur, "in fact I shall be very disappointed if the whole matter is not cleared up. And now, let us have a gallop over this flat stretch."

They let their horses go, and had an exhilarating run till they reached Napoleon's Fort.

"That was good," commented Arthur, and has taken all the cobwebs of last night's proceedings out of my brain. Vera," he continued, "we have never been for our scramble over the rocks. One day we must certainly come, when I can conscientiously give myself a day's leave, but one thing I have sworn," he added, "and that is, that I will take no leave until I have made that lost machine good by downing a German."

"Would a Turk do?" suggested Vera.

"The same thing, their airmen are mostly Bosches, but there is one thing more I want to know which is very much more important. When are we to be married?"

They were walking their horses side by side now, and Arthur was resting his hand on her saddle.

Her eyes were far away on the sun-bathed Pyramids, and she did not answer for a few minutes.

"When do you think, dear?" she said at last.

"I should say to-morrow if I had my own way, but I have no doubt your father will very properly insist upon the settlements being completed first. That ought all to be done in a month. Shall we say in a month?"

"Yes, dear," she said softly, "if you wish it."

They had turned a corner behind a convenient rock, which hid them from the groom, and Arthur seized this favourable opportunity to put his arm round Vera and kiss her. The horses expressed their sympathy with the close proximity by certain playful snaps.

"And now," said Vera, drawing a deep breath, "we must ride home, father will be wanting me."

They rode back through the ever-increasing warmth of that lovely morning with hearts as light as feathers, and it was as much as the old groom could do to keep up with them.

When they reached the door of the Governor's Palace, Arthur lifted her lightly out of the saddle in his arms.

"Your mind is at rest, dear, now?" he asked.

"Yes, quite at rest, and I shall be more tender to dear father to-day than I have ever been in my life."

(To be continued on Sunday the 16th inst.)

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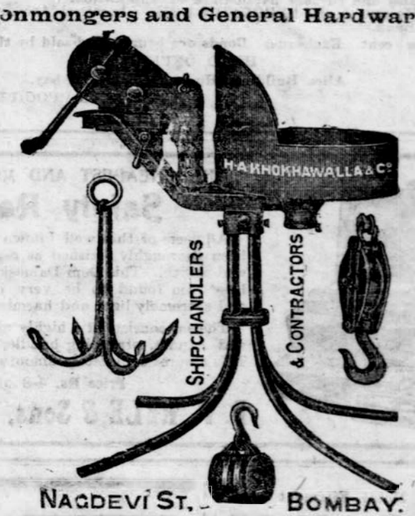

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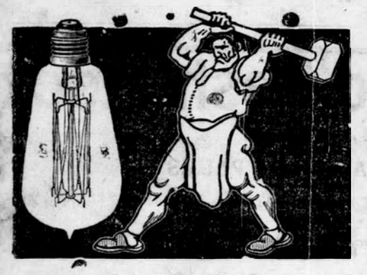

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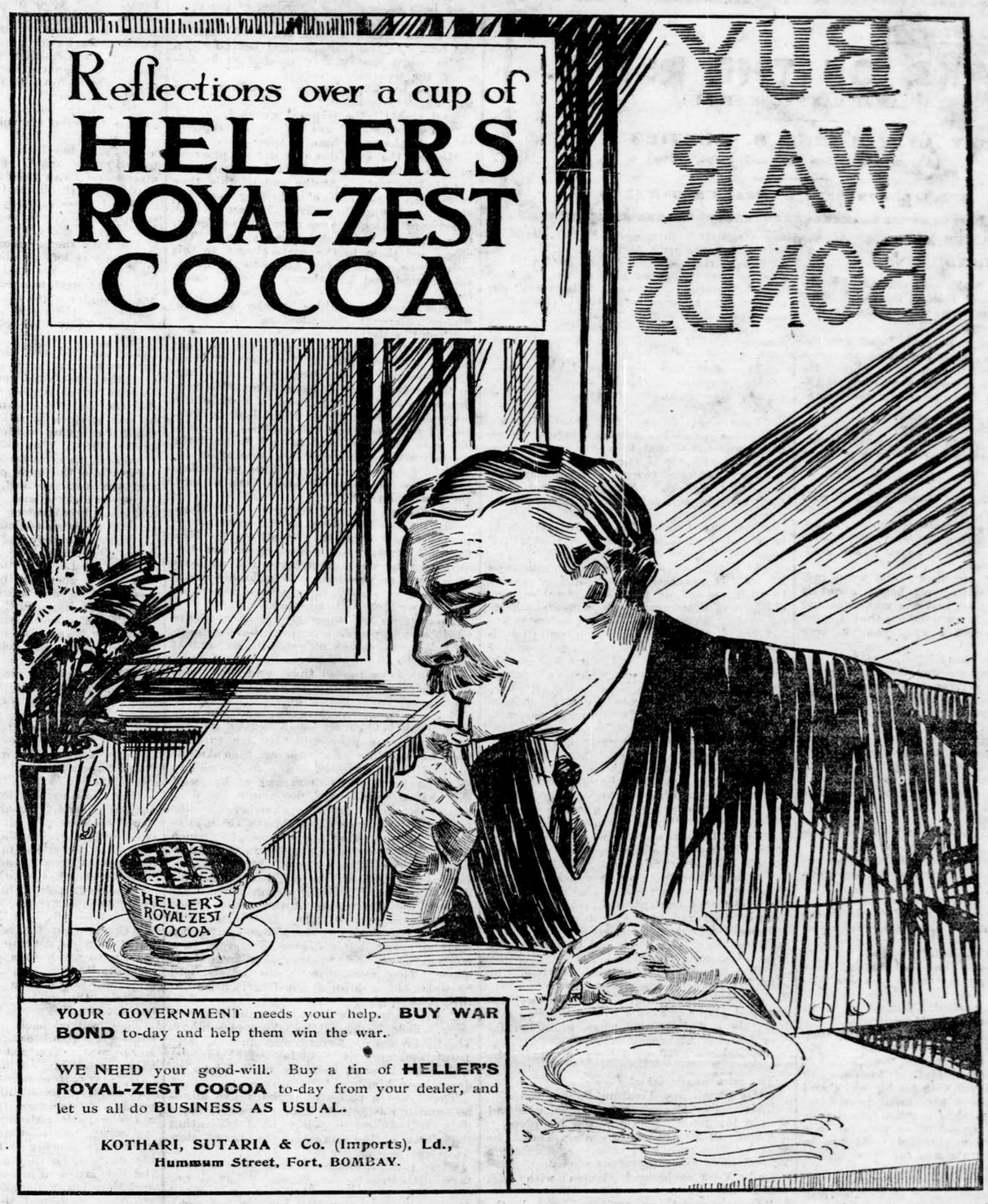

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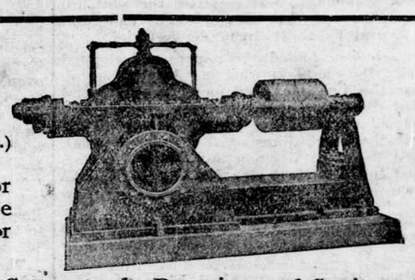

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